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TRANSLATIONS ON USSR MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1294

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NAVY DAY ARTICLES

Northern Fleet Commander Contributes Article

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 77 p 3 LD

[TASS-attributed article by Vice Adm V. N. Chernavin, commander of the Red Banner Northern Fleet: "The Fleet of the Land of the Soviets"]

[Excerpts] Navy Day this year is being celebrated in an atmosphere of inspired labor by the Soviet people and its warriors for the implementation of this historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. Sailors, like the entire Soviet people, wholeheartedly welcome the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1977) Plenum. They are actively taking part in the nationwide discussion of the new USSR draft constitution and striving to give a fitting welcome to the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Our country is a great sea power. Along with other branches of the armed forces, a strong navy capable of insuring the security of our homeland is of course necessary for the protection of our maritime borders. That is why a completely new ocean fleet has been created in our country, thanks to the concern of the communist party and the selfless labor of the Soviet people.

At the present time the chief means of resolving the main tasks of the navy are nuclear submarines armed with various missiles and homing torpedoes and equipped with improved navigation, guidance and communications systems. Our navy also has missile-firing and antisubmarine vessels, minesweepers, assault craft and other surface vessels at its disposal. It has emerged from the coastal and enclosed seas into the expanses of the world's oceans. Seagoing missile-firing and antisubmarine aircraft have opened up new opportunities for increasing the combat strength of the navy and the mobility of its forces. The marines, who achieved fame in the Great Patriotic War, have also gained new qualities.

The marines look with respect and gratitude on the selfless labor of our shipbuilders and defense industry workers and on all Soviet people who are

creating the material and technical base of the navy. The oceangoing nuclear missile fleet of the land of the Soviets has been created to defend the security of our motherland; It has never had and does not have today any aggressive aspirations and sacredly carried out its chief assignment--vigorously to stand guard over the security of the land of the Soviets and the entire socialist community and over peace throughout the world.

Profoundly aware of their patriotic and international duty, Soviet sailors are striving to fully justify the trust of the party and people. They are ready at any minute to come out in defense of the achievements of October.

Admiral Yegorov Interviewed on Soviet Naval Strength

Moscow TRUD in Russian 31 Jul 77 p 1 LD

[TRUD editorial board interview with Fleet Admiral G. M. Yegorov, chief of the Navy General Staff: "Ocean Vigil"]

[Excerpt] [Question] Our navy is now known as the ocean guard of the fatherland. What is the meaning and content of this definition?

[Answer] The creation of a Soviet oceangoing nuclear missile fleet capable of resolving strategic tasks was an outstanding event that dispersed the imperialist military's illusory hopes that they had no equal at sea. The Soviet navy's emergence on the expanses of the world ocean was an objective necessity and an important measure in our security and in insuring the peaceful labor of Soviet people. It is well known that in the postwar period the most reactionary circles of leading imperialist powers repeatedly tried to resort to various forms of demonstrations of force and deterrence. Their navies were given a special role in this.

The navy of the land of the Soviets has never had and cannot have any aggressive aspirations, as certain reactionary circles connected with NATO in particular are trying to make out. Our country is not only a great continental power, but also a great sea power. Its sea frontiers extend for many thousands of kilometers. A powerful modern fleet is needed for the reliable defense of its water borders. That is precisely why the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government devote great attention to strengthening and developing it.

[Question] Could you please describe our fleet's principal forces and their combat capabilities? How is the equipping of the fleet with new equipment and weapons going?

[Answer] In its structure our fleet consists of various categories and forces which basically supplement each other, and this permits them to successfully resolve a wide array of tasks for the defense of our homeland and fraternal socialist countries from possible aggression.

The main means capable of resolving the fleet's principal tasks are the nuclear submarines armed with various missile and homing torpedoes, equipped with sophisticated means of navigation, guidance and communications. Of all classes of ships they meet the demands of modern warfare most fully. Nuclear-powered ships have excellent seagoing properties both under the permanent ice of the Arctic Ocean and in tropical latitudes. For their outstanding feats and skillful use of combat equipment many submariners have been awarded orders and medals. More than 20 men have been awarded the high title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

The submarine fleet's enormous striking power is successfully combined with the high combat capabilities of the naval missile-bearing, antisubmarine and reconnaissance air force. The naval air pilots have completely mastered the complex aviation and missile equipment, and fly confidently over the boundless expanses of the oceans.

Our fleet also has missile, antisubmarine, minesweeping, landing and other surface ships equipped with modern weapons for the struggle against enemy surface ships, submarines and aircraft. Shore missile and artillery forces, which have been armed with long-range missiles, cooperate closely with ship and air forces.

The navy is constantly aware of the profound attention and concern of our party's Central Committee, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and personally of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who has repeatedly visited the fleet's ships.

[Question] Our sailors are often called the ambassadors of the land of socialism. Please tell us in more detail about the Soviet navy's friendship visits to foreign ports.

[Answer] Foreign cruises by Soviet ships are graphic evidence of the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy. The number of visits increases every year, and the list of ports is steadily expanding. Overall about 180 official friendly visits have been made during the postwar years. Half of these have been in the past 5 years, during which our ships have made many visits to the ports of 45 states. Official visits have been made for the first time to the ports of 14 states: Venezuela, Colombia, the People's Republic of the Congo, the Maldive Republic, Mexico, Peru, Senegal, the United States, Tunisia, Ecuador, Canada, the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, the People's Republic of Angola, and the People's Republic of Mozambique. Wherever our ships have been they have met with a most cordial welcome and sincere hospitality. Every call like this strengthens our country's friendly relations with countries of different continents. I myself have participated in many visits. I would like to say a few words about the latest of them, held in May this year, when a detachment of northern fleet ships under my command visited the French port of Cherbourg. More than 9,000 French people visited our ships and took a lively interest in the life and daily activities of Soviet people. More than 1,000 warm and grateful comments were left in the ships' journals.

Baltic Fleet First Deputy Commander Marks Navy Day

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 31 Jul 77 p 1 LD

[Article by Vice Adm V. Sidorov, first deputy commander of the Twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet: "The Fleet Serves the Motherland"]

[Excerpts] Our country is a great sea power. The communist party, government and whole Soviet people show continual concern for raising the combat might of the navy and for equipping it with the latest weapons and combat equipment. Over the last decade it has been transformed into a mighty force capable, together with the other branches of the armed forces, of guaranteeing the security of the socialist fatherland.

Atomic-powered submarines, naval missile-carrying and anti-submarine aircraft and various classes of missile and ASW surface craft comprise the basis of the Soviet fleet. Our fleet has left the coastal waters and inland seas for the expanses of the world ocean. It possesses highly educated, technically competent and ideologically sound personnel.

The Baltic Fleet is situated on the boundary of the two world systems and directly opposes the naval forces of the aggressive NATO bloc countries. The NATO strategists are nurturing plans for using the Baltic Sea to deliver a flank attack on the socialist countries. All this forces us to follow the imperialists' actions vigilantly, to tirelessly improve our skill and to strengthen the combat readiness of the ships and naval units.

Deeply aware of their patriotic and international duty, the Soviet sailors strive to fully justify the trust of the party and people. They are prepared at any moment to act in defense of the gains of Great October.

CSO: 1801

TURKESTAN MILITARY DISTRICT COMMANDER ON TASKS, CAPABILITIES

Tashkent KOMMUNIST UZBEKISTANA in Russian No 5, May 77 signed to press
26 Apr 77 pp 14-24

[Article by Col Gen S. Belonozhko, commanding general, Red-Banner Turkestan Military District: "Guarding the Achievements of Socialism"]

[Text] For the 33d time the Soviet people and their valiant Armed Forces are celebrating an important, historic date -- Great Patriotic War Victory Day. This year this great and joyous holiday is being celebrated in an atmosphere of vast political and labor activeness on the part of Soviet citizens, with nationwide socialist competition for implementation of the historic resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the October (1976) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, to honor the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution in worthy fashion.

Each and every Soviet citizen feels a sense of deep joy from awareness of the fact that Victory Day, achieved more than three decades ago at the price of enormous sacrifices, is being celebrated under conditions of the building of communism; it is marked by outstanding achievements in development of this country's economy and culture, improvement in living standards, and further strengthening of the world socialist system, peace and international security.

Our party and the Soviet Government are doing everything in their power to ensure that peace is lasting, solid, and reliable. At the same time they are tirelessly concerned with strengthening the country's defense might and increasing the fighting efficiency and combat readiness of the Armed Forces. A particularly great deal was done to accomplish this during the years of the Ninth Five-Year Plan.

"During all these years," stated Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in his report to the 25th CPSU Congress, "the party devoted adequate attention to strengthening our country's defense capability and improving the Armed Forces. We can report to the congress that we have accomplished much in this area. Furnishing of modern weapons and combat equipment to the Armed Forces has improved, as have the quality of combat training and the ideological conditioning of personnel."

It was emphasized at the congress that our party will continue in the future doing everything to ensure that the glorious Armed Forces of the Soviet Union possess all requisite means to carry out their responsible task -- to guard the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and to serve as a bulwark of world peace.

Established by the Communist Party, headed by V. I. Lenin, the Soviet Army and Navy, including the troops of our district, are successfully performing their lofty function. For almost six decades they have been selflessly serving the homeland, the party and people, and have been vigilantly guarding the world-historic achievements of the Great October Revolution. They carried their combat banners honorably and with glory through the flame of savage battles, through the sternest military tests. Today the men of the army and navy are reliably defending everything which has been created by the people, with selfless military labor are performing the tasks assigned the Armed Forces by the 25th CPSU Congress. Day by day they improve their combat skills, striving to carry out in an optimal manner the instructions of USSR Minister of Defense Mar SU D. F. Ustinov that it is necessary to achieve a level of troop training whereby each and every man will possess a mastery of modern weapons and combat equipment.

Soviet military personnel, enthusiastically approving and unanimously supporting the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU, are working tirelessly to master military affairs, are learning to employ modern combat equipment and weapons intelligently and with maximum effectiveness, and with their military labor are adding to the combat glory of our Armed Forces and are vigilantly standing continuous watch.

The Soviet state is peace-loving by nature. The Communist Party has always viewed peace as a most important condition for successfully building a new, socialist society. From the Peace Decree signed by V. I. Lenin to the current Peace Program advanced by the 24th CPSU Congress and further developed by the 25th CPSU Congress, the party has firmly, consistently and unswervingly implemented and continues to implement a policy of active defense of peace and strengthening of international security.

But the Communist Party has not forgotten for a single moment the existence of a threat of imperialist aggression. International imperialism has attempted time and again to destroy the world's first socialist state in the flames of war. Nor has it yet rejected this dangerous idea. This is why the 25th CPSU Congress devoted the requisite attention, alongside other important items, to analysis of the state of our homeland's defense might and the necessity of further strengthening and improving the Armed Forces. Lenin's doctrine on defense of the socialist homeland was further developed in the CPSU Central Committee Report.

Our party proceeds from the position that defense of the socialist homeland is a general law and pattern of the building of socialism. A people which has fought a victorious revolution should be prepared at all times to defend their revolutionary gains with weapon in hand, resolutely to crush the resistance of the exploiter classes and to repulse counterrevolution and foreign intervention.

V. I. Lenin provided scientific substantiation of this law. Innovatively applying Marxism under new historical conditions, he comprehensively elaborated a doctrine on defense of the achievements of socialism. "Inseparably linked with the name of V. I. Lenin," states the CPSU Central Committee Decree on preparations to celebrate the Vladimir Il'ich Lenin Birth Centennial, "is the birth of the Soviet Armed Forces and their heroic history.

To him goes the historical credit for substantiation of the military program of the proletarian revolution and doctrine on defense of the socialist homeland."

V. I. Lenin emphasized time and again that in order to defend the achievements of the revolution against domestic counterrevolution and international capital, the worker class must possess its own military forces. "A revolution," stated Vladimir Il'ich, "is worth something only if it is able to defend itself...." ("Poln. Sobr. Soch." [Complete Works], Vol 37, page 122). The experience of history has confirmed with great obviousness the viability of this conclusion by Lenin.

The 25th CPSU Congress emphasized the importance of this Leninist thesis even under present-day conditions. It was pointed out at the congress that although the capabilities for aggressive actions by imperialism have today become substantially diminished, its nature remains unchanged. Therefore peace-loving forces must display a high degree of vigilance. The congress provided theoretical substantiation of the historic mission of the Soviet Armed Forces at the present stage -- to guard the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and to be a bulwark of world peace. Our Armed Forces are also assigned an important role in indoctrination of the younger generation. The congress emphasized the internationalist essence of defense of the achievements of socialism and communism and pointed to the necessity of strengthening the military-political alliance of the brother socialist nations -- fellow partners in the Warsaw Pact.

These theoretical points are of vital importance for further strengthening the defense might of the homeland and for increasing the combat readiness of the Armed Forces of the USSR, which should always serve as a reliable bulwark of world peace.

We should not forget that the process of détente is complex and conflictive. Its opponents are acting with vigor and from various directions. They still possess considerable resources. The bosses of the military-industrial complexes, NATO, military and intelligence-gathering organizations, revenge-seeking and other reactionary forces are developing new types of mass

destruction weapons, are delaying talks on strategic arms limitations and reductions in military forces, and are distorting the essence of concluded treaties and signed agreements.

The reactionary forces of imperialism are maintaining tensions in many parts of the world and are striving to preserve or obtain a military presence in strategically important areas of the world. One's attention is drawn first and foremost by such a dangerous manifestation of the aggressive policies of the imperialist forces as the waging of local wars and organization of military actions of various kinds.

The arms race which is continuing in the capitalist countries also unequivocally attests to the true intentions of the reactionary forces of imperialism. The nuclear arsenal amassed by the imperialists in recent years exceeds by 2 million times the destructive force of the American atomic bomb dropped on the Japanese city of Hiroshima in 1945.

There is occurring a further growth of military budgets. In the United States, for example, the Pentagon was assigned for the current fiscal year appropriations which are the greatest in the history of that country -- almost 113 billion dollars. According to Pentagon estimates, by 1980 the U.S. military budget will reach 148 billion dollars. The European member nations of the aggressive NATO bloc have doubled their military expenditures in the last 5 years. Alluding to a fabricated "Soviet threat," the general staffs of the NATO powers are vigorously updating their armies and navies and are organizing military maneuvers and exercises, the anti-Soviet thrust of which is frequently even announced.

At the present time the U.S. military-industrial complex is developing new, even more devastating weapons systems, in particular Trident submarines, B-1 strategic bombers, is transforming the cruise missile into a new element of the strategic weapons system, and is developing more modern warheads for the Polaris-A3, Poseidon, Minuteman-3 missiles and other types of weapons and equipment. Strategic and tactical nuclear warheads are being stockpiled in Europe and Asia, on ships and at bases in the world's oceans. This is why Lenin's behest remains sacred to the Soviet state: be on guard! The party considers its duty to be to bolster its steps toward peace with strengthening the defense might of the homeland and increasing the combat readiness of army and navy.

In conformity with the Leninist doctrine on defense of the socialist homeland, the party has advanced a fundamental demand: everything which has been created by the people shall be reliably defended. This demand, proclaimed at the 24th CPSU Congress, is being unswervingly implemented. The 25th CPSU Congress noted that the fruits of the productive labor of the Soviet people are being reliably protected.

In view of the aggressive tendency of reactionary imperialism, the 25th CPSU Congress concretized ways to achieve further strengthening of the nation's

defense capability and improvement of the Soviet Armed Forces in conformity with their historic missions. The demands of the CPSU and the Soviet Government in the military area now boil down to displaying a high degree of vigilance against the intrigues of the enemies of peace and socialism, maintaining the nation's defense capability at a high level. Following from this are the concrete demands on the defenders of the homeland. They have found embodiment in the oath of loyalty to the party and people taken by Soviet military personnel: carrying out their international duty and sacred obligation, they pledge to be prepared at all times to defend the great achievements of socialism, together with the brother armed forces, and to offer a devastating rebuff to any aggressor; to be prepared to carry out fully any order pertaining to defending the sacred borders of the beloved homeland; to be at all times at a high state of combat readiness; selflessly to serve the cause of the party and Soviet people; vigilantly to guard the peaceful labor of Soviet citizens and to make a substantial contribution toward strengthening peace and international security, and to promote implementation of the grandiose plans specified by the party.

The 25th CPSU Congress stated that the Soviet Armed Forces have risen to a new stage as regards level of combat efficiency. They possess adequate quantities of potent modern weapons and combat equipment.

While possessing enormous military strength, however, our country has never threatened anybody with war. The Soviet Union has no intention of attacking anybody. The Soviet Union has no use for war. Our country consistently and unswervingly pursues a campaign for peace and is constantly making concrete proposals aimed at arms limitation and disarmament.

L. I. Brezhnev stated in his address at the October (1976) CPSU Central Committee Plenum: "As regards our defense, we are spending on it exactly as much as is needed for the reliable security of the Soviet Union, for joint defense, together with the brother countries, of the achievements of socialism, to ensure that potential aggressors are not tempted to attempt by means of force to settle in their favor the historic dispute between the two opposing social systems. It is our duty to the people to continue maintaining this country's Armed Forces at a high level, to ensure that Soviet fighting men always have at their disposal the most modern weapons, a fact with which the imperialists must reckon -- and we shall faithfully carry out this duty!"

The multifaceted activities of the CPSU in the area of military organizational development are characterized by a profoundly scientific character. These activities are aimed at comprehensive utilization of the advantages of socialism and the vast capabilities of scientific and technological progress in the interests of building communism and reliable defense of this country against imperialist aggression. We have created scientifically substantiated ideological-theoretical and organizational principles of military organizational development on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, social and scientific-technological progress, the recommendations and achievements of Soviet military science.

A most important area of CPSU military policy is the further development of the material and technological foundation of the defense capability of the Soviet state and the combat might of its Armed Forces. And this foundation is prized primarily of the nation's economic potential. V. I. Lenin, noting the relationship between war and economics, wrote as early as 1905: "The link between a country's military organization and entire economic and cultural system has never been as close as at the present time" ("Poln. Sobr. Soch.," Vol 9, page 156).

Under present-day conditions the dependence of a country's military strength on its economic might, that is, on the level of development of industry, agriculture, transportation, communications and other sectors of the economy, on the availability of all types of raw materials, supplies and reserve stockpiles, has become much greater. Our party always attaches primary significance to problems of economic growth and development.

In the 32 years since the war the Soviet people, including the toilers of Soviet Uzbekistan, have achieved under the guidance of the Communist Party major success in growth and development of all branches and sectors of the economy. Industrial output volume, national income and capital investment volume have grown substantially. The material and technological foundation of agriculture has become stronger. Electric power engineering, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, and machine building have grown at a particularly rapid rate -- that is, those branches which provide technological progress and increased effectiveness of societal production.

As a result of the selfless labor and creative initiative of Soviet citizens, our homeland has become a mighty world economic power. And thanks to the growing capabilities of the socialist economy and the achievements of Soviet science and technology, the army and navy are receiving year by year everything needed to maintain constant combat readiness.

Today our homeland's Armed Forces possess first-class equipment. Thanks to daily concern by the Communist Party, the Soviet Army and Navy possess adequate military strength. They are fully supplied with everything required for personnel maintenance, combat training and performance of their assigned missions. Soviet forces have become even more highly mobile. They are capable of conducting vigorous combat operations at a rapid pace, to great depth, and under various situation conditions on the ground, in the air and on the sea, in mountains and desert, and of successfully performing operational-tactical and strategic missions of any scale. The troops of the Red-Banner Turkestan Military District also possess excellent fighting qualities.

The modern arms and combat equipment, of which Soviet fighting men possess a consummate mastery, have unrecognizably transformed the countenance of the armed forces, leading to profound changes in the organizational structure of the Soviet Armed Forces as well as the process of personnel training and indoctrination.

The Strategic Missile Forces have undergone further development in recent years. Possessing enormous combat capabilities, they rightly constitute the principal means of restraining the aggressors.

The numerically largest branch of the Armed Forces, which is the most diversified in armaments and equipment -- the Ground Forces -- is undergoing continuous improvement. Equipping of the Ground Forces with all types of weapons, a high degree of motorization and mechanization enable them successfully to perform an exceptionally broad range of missions under conditions of contemporary warfare.

The Air Defense Forces have acquired new fighting qualities. They are equipped with various potent antiaircraft missile systems, all-weather supersonic fighter-interceptors capable of destroying targets at any altitude, as well as modern radar gear and computer hardware.

The combat capabilities of the Air Force, which is equipped with supersonic jet aircraft armed with powerful missile-cannon weapons and sophisticated electronic gear, have increased. These combat aircraft are capable of flying missions day and night, in bad weather, at extremely low and high altitudes, and are capable of covering vast distances.

Today's Navy possesses great combat might. Its main weapon -- nuclear submarines armed with ballistic missiles -- possesses enormous destructive force and high mobility. The capabilities of surface ships of various function and missile-armed naval aircraft have also increased substantially.

There has been a further increase in motorization and organizational strengthening of the Armed Forces Rear Services, which has appreciably increased the maneuverability and mobility of all rear services entities. Considerable work has been done to improve the entire national civil defense system, the role of which in the war of today has increased greatly.

The methods, means and the entire process of troop control, control of weapons and military equipment have undergone further development, and the communications system has improved. The general direction of improvement has been toward automation of troop control and employment of diversified electronic computer hardware both in the process of collecting all types of information and in the course of preparing decisions and issuing various orders to the troops.

Receiving all new types of combat equipment, our fighting men express enthusiastic gratitude to those who developed it -- scientists, engineers, and workers, for their enormous contribution to the cause of strengthening the combat might of army and navy.

The 10th Five-Year Plan, which constitutes a new and important stage in building the material and technological foundation for communism, in improving societal relations and in forming the new man and development of the socialist way of life, will strengthen to an even greater degree the material and intellectual resources of our nation. As is emphasized in the

proceedings of the 25th CPSU Congress, the current five-year plan will be a period of intensification of societal production, fuller utilization of the capabilities of the nation's economy for increasing national wealth, strengthening the economic might and defense capability of our country.

Development of a modern defense industry is inconceivable without a sufficient quantity of metal and electric power. Production of materials required for building missiles, jet aircraft and other combat equipment involves a large consumption of metals and electric power. The chemical industry plays an active part in the manufacture of combat equipment and weapons. There is today perhaps no weapon in which products of the chemical industry are not utilized. Fuels and lubricants, explosives, protective devices against chemical agents and many other products are produced by the chemical industry. An important role in strengthening the Soviet Armed Forces is played by efficient utilization of the funds allocated for defense, efficiency of military industry operations, expedient placement of productive resources, further exploitation of natural resources and increase in the economic potential of our country's eastern regions. Further growth and development of agriculture, all modes of transportation and communications is vitally essential for strengthening the nation's defense capability and increasing troop combat readiness.

Soviet science plays an exceptionally important role in increasing the combat efficiency of the Armed Forces. Adoption in production as a whole, and in the defense industry in particular, of scientific advances makes it possible to furnish the army and navy weapons with improved performance characteristics which meet all the demands of modern nuclear missile warfare.

Of particular importance for strengthening national defense is theoretical and experimental research in the area of nuclear physics, plasma physics, solid-state physics, low-temperature physics, radiophysics, electronics, quantum electronics, mechanics, optics, astronomy, development of nuclear and establishment of the scientific and technological foundation for thermo-nuclear power engineering, and continuation of the study and exploration of space.

The CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government devote close attention to all these matters. They are constantly concerned with strengthening the economic and scientific-technological foundation for increasing the defense capability of the Soviet state.

Alongside economic and scientific-technological achievements, sociopolitical factors play a most important role in further strengthening the nation's military might. An atmosphere of genuine collectivism and comradeship, solidarity, friendship among all this country's nationalities and peoples, which are becoming stronger each day, moral health, a high degree of maturity of societal relations, drawing together of classes and social groups, affirmation in the masses of communist ideology, socialist patriotism and

internationalism, a feeling of national pride on the part of Soviet citizens -- all these processes developing in our society directly influence strengthening of the defense might of the state. They dictate the internal solidarity and unity of Armed Forces personnel and comradely relations among military men, command personnel and the rank and file.

The internal processes which characterize our country's movement toward communism exert a powerful influence on the spiritual and intellectual affairs of the army and navy. They are taken into consideration by commanders, political agencies, party and Komsomol organizations in working on ideological-political and military indoctrination of the personnel of units and subunits. The forms and methods of this work are constantly being improved in the military, which is promoted to a large degree by the higher level of education and culture of the newly-inducted young personnel.

The party and Komsomol organizations of our district have concentrated their attention in such main-emphasis areas as forming in personnel excellent moral fiber, communist conviction and a Marxist-Leninist philosophical outlook, securement of moral-political and psychological training of military personnel, comprehensive influence on performance of combat and political training tasks, further strengthening of military discipline and increasing the combat readiness of units and subunits. Armed forces party organizations constitute a vigorous mobilizing force which exerts continuous influence on the military masses and on successful accomplishment of combat and political training tasks.

The scientific and technological advances which are taking place at the present time and the new developments in military affairs caused by these advances exert extensive influence on the content of the entire process of personnel training. Another world war, if one breaks out through the fault of the imperialists, will be a nuclear missile war, no matter how it starts. In view of this fact there has been an immeasurable increase in the volume of specialized military knowledge which personnel must master in the process of service in the military. It has become particularly important to form in military personnel excellent moral-fighting qualities such as staunchness, valor, courage, defiance of death, and the ability to overcome any and all difficulties in order to achieve victory.

In connection with this, the troops of our district are unswervingly and consistently performing the tasks of spiritual and intellectual preparation of the fighting men of Turkestan for the severest tests of armed combat. The nature of the missions of the Armed Forces under present-day conditions and the necessity of preparing for armed defense of the homeland with maximum effort is explained to the men. Diversified forms of indoctrinational work are utilized for this.

Particular importance is attached to indoctrination of military personnel in the process of training and service. Commanders and political workers seek to achieve comprehensive training of personnel, to unify to a maximum degree the interaction of man and first-class equipment in the course of tactical

drills, exercises, training cruises and flight operations. The operations of subunits and units are made to approximate actual combat conditions to a maximum degree. Our commanders and political workers unswervingly follow the instructions of USSR Minister of Defense Mar SU D. F. Ustinov: "We must work even more persistently to instill in all personnel a conscientious attitude toward overcoming the real complexities of combat training, bearing in mind an immutable truth -- the more difficult it is in training, the easier it is in combat" (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 8 July 1976).

The fighting men of Turkestan are deeply aware that they are carrying out an honorable patriotic duty, that they are entrusted with defending all that which has been created by the labor of the people -- the country's wealth, its present and future. This lofty feeling impels the men to serve conscientiously, to achieve excellent mastery of weapons and equipment, and engenders the willingness to fight selflessly, sacrificing their lives if necessary, against those who would encroach upon the freedom of the homeland, on the freedom of our country's friends and allies.

In the winter training period the men of the district's units and subunits achieved appreciable success in mastering combat skills. Another major step was taken toward further improving field and air performance capabilities, in studying modern equipment and weapons, and in increasing combat readiness. Many military units completed the training year with excellent and good results.

District military personnel have honored Victory Day, a great national holiday, with new achievements in combat and political training and in meeting socialist pledges. Competing for an excellent result of each and every training hour, the fighting men of Turkestan are maturing and toughening day and night, in training areas and on gunnery ranges, in practice areas and in flight operations, honing their combat skills and increasing their combat readiness.

The important changes which are taking place in the social structure of our society reflect directly on the quality of Armed Forces personnel. Increasingly well-educated, technically-knowledgeable young people are entering the armed forces. Almost all the young men, for example, who entered the military from Uzbekistan in 1976 possess higher, secondary or incomplete secondary education. One out of three learned a military occupational specialty in a DOSAAF organization.

Officer cadres are a valuable component of our Armed Forces. Taking increasing demands into account, the party tirelessly concerns itself with the training and refresher training of military cadres and is doing everything to ensure that they continuously improve their knowledge of theory and master the achievements of science and technology.

The work of military educational institutions has improved. Today all this country's service schools are higher educational institutions. They include the Tashkent Higher Combined-Arms Command School imeni V. I. Lenin, the

Tashkent Higher Tank Command School imeni P. S. Rybalko, and the Samarkand Higher Military Command Automotive School. Officer cadre training curricula at service academies have been revised. Today training at these academies has become more complex and intensive, involving large numbers of automated devices. As a result there has been a rise in the level of training of ideologically-conditioned and technically knowledgeable commanders and political workers.

Our officer cadres are highly-educated people, totally dedicated to the Communist Party and Soviet Government. Approximately 90 percent of the officers in the Armed Forces, including the troops in the Turkestan Military District, are Communists and Komsomol members.

Establishment of the institution of warrant officers constituted one more manifestation of the party's concern for strengthening command personnel.

Armed forces party and Komsomol organizations exert constant influence on military personnel and on successful accomplishment of combat and political training tasks. Of great significance for stepping up their activities were the scientific-practical conference of top-echelon personnel of political agencies of the Soviet Army and Navy, armed forces conferences of secretaries of party and Komsomol organizations, ideological workers, and outstanding performers in combat and political training, held in recent years. These measures promoted synthesis of amassed experience and dissemination of all positive elements, which serves the cause of strengthening our Armed Forces and increases their combat readiness.

A vivid manifestation of the Communist Party's concern for the men of the Soviet Armed Forces was establishment in October 1974 of a new military decoration, "For Service to the Homeland in the USSR Armed Forces," three grades, and the medal "For Distinction in Military Service," two grades. Many military personnel of the USSR Armed Forces have already been awarded these coveted decorations for eminent services to the homeland, including personnel in the Red-Banner Turkestan Military District. The latter include V. K. Khavov, Ye. V. Klyuchnikov, B. U. Burikhanov and others.

We should make particular mention of facilities and benefits for military personnel. In recent years the quality of military rations has improved, a new uniform has been adopted, and officer and warrant officer pay has been raised. A large number of barracks, mess halls, clubhouses, officers' clubs, as well as other service and cultural-personal services facilities have been built.

The strength and fortitude of our armed forces lies in their inseparable unity with the people. This unity is manifested first and foremost in constant concern by Soviet citizens for equipping the army and navy, strengthening their combat might, training young people to defend the socialist homeland, and improvement of living conditions for military personnel. On the other hand it finds expression in active participation by military personnel in the country's economic and sociopolitical affairs, and in the activities of various elected Soviet bodies and public organizations. It also includes military personnel assistance in harvesting crops,

in recovery efforts following natural disasters, in housing construction, plus many other areas.

The republic's party organization and its Central Committee, headed by Comrade Sh. R. Rashidov, and the government of the Uzbek SSR assist us greatly in accomplishing the tasks of combat and political training, providing housing and services for the troops in this district, and in indoctrinating military personnel.

We have established solid, businesslike relations with Soviet, Komsomol and public organizations, and the work forces of enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, construction projects and educational institutions of Uzbekistan, which respond promptly and paternally to the needs and requests of military personnel. Last year the friendship between the fighting men of Turkestan and people active in science and culture in this republic became even stronger. Hundreds of propaganda and cultural-art activities were conducted in the military units of this district on a patron basis, with the assistance of activists from the republic and oblast Znaniye societies, the DOSAAF organization, as well as famed war veterans, reserve and retired officers, and Heroes of Socialist Labor. Joint evening events bringing together military personnel and preinduction youth, military-sports and military-technical competitions and games, reader conferences, film festivals, mass defense work months and other activities dealing with heroic-patriotic topics have become traditional in the district's units and subunits.

All this helps develop in military personnel a high degree of political awareness, helps boost their level of culture, strengthens their feeling of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and inspires them to selfless military labor.

In response to the historic resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "On the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution," the fighting men of Turkestan are working even more persistently on performing tasks pertaining to ensuring the reliable defense of the southern borders of our socialist homeland. They are focusing their main efforts on further improving the quality of tactical and special tactical training and on perfecting the most sophisticated techniques and methods of combat operations under conditions of mountain-desert terrain.

The laws of contemporary combat are harsh. A high degree of troop mobility and highly-dynamic combat, heavy utilization of equipment and motorization of subunits require of military personnel agility and quickness of reaction, and the ability to hit targets on the first round and first missile fired at all ranges, in any weather, day and night, under conditions of enemy countermeasures. In modern combat the fighting man has vital need of excellent physical and moral conditioning, firmness of spirit and an unbending will to win.

A high degree of troop combat readiness presupposes maintaining firm military discipline, organization, and precise adherence to procedures as laid down by regulations. And this is inseparable from persistent study and precise execution of the demands of general military regulations, which embody the wealth of experience of the Armed Forces and which extensively reflect those qualitative changes which have taken place in military affairs under the influence of the scientific and technological revolution and development of Soviet society.

Commanders, political agencies and party organizations, utilizing diversified forms and methods of propaganda, study of field manuals and military regulations, place emphasis on unswerving observance of their demands by each and every military man, as well as incorporation of these demands into the life and daily activities of subunits. This applies particularly to such types of military activities as guard duty and alert duty, which are equated to the performance of combat missions in peacetime.

The Soviet Armed Forces have had practically 60 years of valiant history. Created and indoctrinated by the Communist Party to defend the achievements of socialism and warmed by the affection of the entire nation, during all these years they have vigilantly performed honored combat duty.

The units and combined units of the Red-Banner Turkestan Military District are covered with unfading glory. They honorably carried their fighting banners through the class battles of the civil war, through the flame of the grandiose battles of the Great Patriotic War and won many brilliant victories.

Today, inspired by the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the fighting men of Turkestan are striding shoulder to shoulder with the entire Soviet people, who are successfully building communism. They are striving to continue and build upon the heroic traditions of the older generations and are doing everything in their power to perform in an exemplary manner the responsible tasks assigned to them and to honor the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

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IMPORTANCE OF SUMMER COMBAT TRAINING EMPHASIZED

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 12, Jun 77 signed to press
1 Jun 77 pp 3-8

[Unattributed lead article: "High Quality of Summer Training"]

[Text] Seized by enthusiasm over building communism, our people, under the leadership of our Leninist party, are selflessly laboring to implement the historic resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the targets of the 10th Five-Year Plan. All the thoughts and deeds of Soviet patriots these days are focused on properly celebrating the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and are permeated by the desire to mark this glorious jubilee with outstanding accomplishments in the building of communism. A new flood of labor energy and inspiration among the masses was evoked by the decision of the May (1977) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which discussed the report of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, Chairman of the Constitution Commission, on the draft USSR Constitution and which essentially approved this draft.

The men of the army and navy share common feelings and thoughts with their people. Deeply aware of their personal responsibility for defending the achievements of the October Revolution, they are sacredly preserving loyalty to revolutionary and fighting traditions, are persistently improving their military proficiencies, are strengthening discipline and organization, and are increasing the combat readiness of troops and naval forces.

The concern over combat readiness is dictated by the vital interests of our socialist nation. "The Soviet Armed Forces as a whole, each combined unit and each military unit," stated CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "should remain continuously in a sufficient state of preparedness to prevent the aggressor from having the slightest chance of taking us unawares."

The forces of reaction and aggression, under the cover of slanderous fabrications about a Soviet "military threat," are making every effort to impede positive changes in international relations, are encouraging the arms

race, are increasing military budgets, and are creating focal points of tension in various parts of the world. Under these conditions the Communist Party and Soviet Government, together with the brother parties and governments of the socialist nations, are persistently and consistently implementing a peace-seeking foreign policy, which is in conformity with the root interests of the security of peoples. At the same time our party and government are keeping vigilant watch over the intrigues of the enemies of peace and are displaying constant concern for strengthening the defense might of the Soviet homeland and Armed Forces.

In response to this concern, Soviet fighting men are engaging more intensively in military labor, are working assiduously to master the science of winning, a science forged out in battle, and are working persistently to learn what will be needed in today's combat in order to achieve total defeat of any aggressor. This is persuasively attested by the intensity of summer combat training, which army and navy personnel have begun in an organized manner, armed with a wealth of knowledge and skills acquired in the winter training period.

The results of winter training indicate that army and navy personnel have advanced one more step in combat and political training and have risen to a new and higher level in perfecting their combat skills, in mastering modern equipment and weapons, and the techniques of their effective utilization. The ranks of excellent-rated individuals, category-rated specialists, Military Sports Complex badgeholders and category-rated athletes have grown, and the number of excellent-rated subunits, units and naval ships have increased. As should be the case, an example in all this is being provided by the initiators of the present stage of armed forces socialist competition in the various services -- the men of the missile unit under the command of Lt Col A. Kryzhko, the men of the motorized rifle regiment of the Samara-Ul'yanovsk, Berdichev, Thrice Red-Banner, Orders of Suvorov and Bogdan Khmel'nitskiy Iron Motorized Rifle Division, the men of an antiaircraft missile regiment of the Red-Banner Baku Air Defense District, the men of the Red Guards Order of Lenin, Twice Red-Banner, Order of Kutuzov Guards Air Regiment imeni 50th Anniversary of the USSR of the Southern Group of Forces, and the men of a missile-armed nuclear submarine of the Red-Banner Pacific Fleet. As we know, they were the first in the Armed Forces to respond to the appeal to honor the jubilee of the October Revolution with new labor feats in all sectors of the great front of the building of communism. Engaging in a campaign to implement the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress and for a worthy celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the competition initiators successfully completed the training schedules and programs of the winter period, achieved the designated results in combat and political training, and fully met their socialist pledges.

Competition has become here a genuinely powerful instrument for increasing the effectiveness of military labor, high-quality performance of combat training tasks and improvement on performance standards. Its life-giving

force has promoted further increase in the social activeness of military personnel, the forming of excellent moral qualities in them, a conscientious attitude toward performance of military duty, and an increased feeling of responsibility on the part of each and every military man for the success of his unit. Competition more clearly displays people's innovativeness and initiative, the striving to advance forward, to achieve more. The volition and character of fighting men are conditioned and toughened in the process of healthy competition, and relations of comradeship, mutual aid and assistance, and collectivism are developed and strengthened.

Commanders, political agencies, staffs, and party organizations of leading units skillfully organize and direct competition, ensuring its extensive publicity, immediately and efficiently eliminate elements of formalism as well as other shortcomings. They tirelessly lead the search for unutilized reserve potential and do everything to maintain a healthy moral atmosphere in the units, assess the results of military labor by the measure of combat, and rigorously approach the determination of excellent-rated individuals, squads, crews, groups, and subunits.

In the districts and fleets there are many units and naval ships where in the course of socialist competition personnel have achieved their stated goals and have taken a step forward in improving combat and political training, strengthening of military discipline, organization and orderly procedures. Their experience constitutes our priceless wealth, which should become the property of all fighting men. This is particularly necessary since in the winter period of training the personnel of some subunits did not fully meet their pledges, did not secure the requisite quality of combat training, and were guilty of unwarranted relaxation of demands and simplifications in training. Some fail to confirm prior-received marks of excellent. They must carefully analyze the reasons for these failures, draw correct conclusions and take all measures to correct them in the course of summer training. The main thing is to consolidate achieved performances and to ensure a new upsurge in effectiveness and quality of combat and political training, as well as unconditional fulfillment of socialist pledges in honor of this great jubilee.

Summer training is a time of intensive field exercises, tactical exercises, flight training, sea and ocean cruises. It offers favorable opportunities for tireless improvement in the combat performance levels of troops and naval forces, improvement in moral-political and psychological conditioning, and the physical stamina of personnel.

"Entering the summer training period," stated USSR Minister of Defense Mar SU D. F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, "each man in the army and navy is clearly aware of the fact that this year, 1977, is a jubilee year, a year of intensive and effective combat training, a year of further improvement in all qualitative indices of their combat skill. High performance levels and combat readiness of the Armed Forces as a whole and of each man individually, confident mastery of modern military

e equipment and the ability to pass with flying colors any military task -- this is our principal task." It is the duty of commanders, political agencies, party and Komsomol organizations to direct the enormous political and labor enthusiasm of the defenders of the socialist homeland toward exemplary performance of the tasks assigned by the USSR Minister of Defense and to do everything to ensure that each and every enlisted man, noncommissioned officer, warrant officer, officer, general officer and flag officer is thoroughly cognizant of his place in the nation's ranks of warriors of the 5-year plan. This means even more vigorously seeking reserve potential and placing it in the service of the common cause, intelligently utilizing training time and facilities, strengthening discipline and organization, and tirelessly increasing the vigilance and combat readiness of subunits, units and naval ships.

The main thrust of all our efforts at the present time is the campaign for effectiveness and quality of combat and political training. Of special significance is clear-cut organization of the training process, which depends in large measure on the professional and methods skills of its organizers, and particularly the officers, on how they train and indoctrinate their subordinates, on how confidently they run their subunits, units and ships. This is why a correct job is being done where there is party concern over officer performance, to ensure that they systematically increase their political, military and technical knowledge, improve their professional and methods skills, broaden their cultural knowledge and firmly manage the fundamentals of military education science and psychology, becoming genuine experts in training and indoctrination.

It is praiseworthy that great concern is shown to ensure that officer personnel thoroughly assimilate Marxist-Leninist theory and study in detail the writings of V. I. Lenin, the resolutions and proceedings of party congresses and plenums as well as other important documents. Appropriate attention is also focused on commander training, improving its quality, effectiveness of training conferences, instruction-methods and demonstration classes, group exercises, brief tactical meetings and other forms of training. A substantial place is occupied by study of the experience of war and all new and progressive elements born in daily activities.

Success of summer training is determined to a decisive degree by party-political work and by the strength of party influence on resolving specific problems of combat and political training. It was emphasized at the 25th CPSU Congress that one of the main conditions for the success of party supervision consists in the Leninist work style, which presupposes a high degree of demandingness on oneself and others, excludes smugness and opposes any and all manifestations of bureaucracy and formalism. Monitoring and verification of execution, comprehensive and fundamental analysis of the state of affairs are a most important component of organizational activities.

Following these instructions of the party congress, political agencies and party organizations of the army and navy penetrate deeply and knowledgeably

into the activities, combat training and service of personnel and actively mobilize Communists and all military personnel to achieve high-quality accomplishment of the tasks of combat and political training as well as combat alert duty. Such is the case, for example, with the party organization of the missile-armed nuclear submarine under the command of Capt 2d Rank A. Kazakov.

The party bureau headed by Capt Med Serv V. Kucheryavenko strengthened political influence on all the major aspects of shipboard life, particularly improvement in the performance skills of submariners, consummate mastery of the weapons and equipment entrusted to them, and full utilization of the capabilities invested in modern weapons.

With its characteristic methods, the ship's party organization helps the commanding officer ensure that every training class, drill, exercise, and every ocean cruise is conducted with proper methods and promotes improved combat and professional skills in the men, ensuring that competition serves as an effective means of political, military and moral indoctrination of the submariners, forming in them the requisite moral-fighting qualities, promoting further increase in the ship's combat readiness.

We could cite many such examples of businesslike, concrete activities by party organizations and political agencies. They all indicate that party-political work aimed at further improvement in the combat skills of troops and naval forces has become more purposeful and effective. Political agencies constantly study these matters on the spot and discuss them at conferences and seminars for command-political personnel. Problems of party-political work are elaborated in greater detail at tactical exercises, on naval cruises, in the conduct of training exercises involving live fire, missile launchings and bombing. Close attention is focused on strengthening party influence on subunit and unit personnel standing alert duty, their indoctrination in a spirit of revolutionary vigilance and constant readiness to perform their combat mission in an exemplary manner.

At the same time there are also shortcomings in party-political work. Not all commanders and political workers have yet drawn the proper conclusions from the instructions of the 25th CPSU Congress and October (1976) CPSU Central Committee Plenum on the necessity of taking effective measures to increase the efficiency of all our efforts. Not everywhere has the requisite level of the training process yet been secured, with suitable quality for each and every training class, drill, exercise, training flight, sea and ocean cruise. Some party organizations and political agencies are not yet sufficiently vigorously instilling in Communists and all command-political and engineer-technician cadres a feeling of personal responsibility for an objective evaluation of the state of affairs in their unit, as well as a self-critical attitude toward the results of military labor.

In the summer period we must achieve a new upsurge in party work, ensuring total and unconditional execution of combat and political training schedules and programs, a high level of personnel tactical, fire and technical

training performance, total mastery of weapons and equipment by the men, modern techniques and methods of conduct of vigorous, resolute, high-mobility actions in a situation maximally approaching the conditions of actual combat.

Political agencies and party organizations are called upon to organize their work taking into consideration the types and tasks of combat training directly at training centers, at field exercises, working persistently to achieve a smooth pace of training, intensive utilization of assigned training time, with vigorous elimination of unwarranted relaxation of demands and unnecessary simplifications in the training and indoctrination process, with greater demandingness on those who show little concern for their performance level. An object of daily concern by party members is securement of a high level of field, air and sea performance, combat coordination and smoothness on the part of subunits, units and naval ships, and their constant readiness for exemplary performance of complex missions in modern combat.

Particular attention is required by training of commanders and staffs, improvement in operational and tactical, weapon and technical performance by officers, and their mastery of advanced techniques and methods of troop control. Successful accomplishment of these tasks depends to a considerable degree on organization of commander training. It should promote thorough comprehension by officers of contemporary demands on combat readiness of troops and naval forces, continuous improvement of their professional and methods skills, a tireless search for new and progressive methods of personnel training and indoctrination, making it possible to equip fighting men in a short period of time with a large volume of theoretical knowledge and requisite practical skills.

An important place in political work should be assigned to problems of further strengthening of military discipline and organization, maintenance of firm order and procedures, precise and strict fulfillment of the demands of the military oath and military regulations, field manuals and instructions, as well as other documents regulating army and navy service.

Much also remains to be done to strengthen the effectiveness of dissemination of the resolutions and documents of the 25th CPSU Congress and to increase the effectiveness of ideological efforts. As was pointed out at the 25th CPSU Congress, the correct way to achieve this is a comprehensive approach, that is, a close unity of ideological-political, military and moral indoctrination of the defenders of the homeland, of course taking into account the specific features of the various categories of military personnel. A central position in this work is occupied by a thorough study of the writings of the founders of Marxism-Leninism, the address of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the party congress, as well as the theses and conclusions contained in his speeches at the October (1976) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, at an official gathering in Tula, and at the 16th Soviet Trade Union Congress.

Displaying concern for the effectiveness of ideological work, one should ensure skillful utilization of all its forms and methods -- Marxist-Leninist

training, political instruction classes, lectures, discussions, specific-topic evenings, etc. It is necessary thereby tirelessly to boost the ideological level of measures being conducted, their influence on people's minds and hearts, and to secure a closer link between their content and the practical tasks performed by personnel. In light of the demands of the May (1977) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, it is important to ensure the broadest, freest and most genuinely businesslike discussion of the draft new USSR Constitution.

In agitation-propaganda work, greater attention should be devoted to persuasive and well-argued demonstration of the successes of building communism in this country, the superiority of the socialist over the capitalist system, more vigorously exposing the reactionary nature of bourgeois ideology and intensifying indoctrination of military personnel in the spirit of hatred toward imperialism, constant vigilance, and combat readiness.

Socialist competition exerts a salubrious influence on the quality of performance of summer training tasks. It promotes improved personnel combat training performance and growth in the ranks of excellent-rated individuals, experts in military affairs, capable of utilizing to full potential modern weapons and equipment in any combat situation, even the most complex. It is the duty of commanders, political agencies, staffs, and party organizations to be concerned on a daily basis for raising the organizational level and effectiveness of competition and maximum utilization of its potential in the campaign to implement the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the October (1976) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The main thing here is strict observance of the Leninist principles of organization of competition. Of primary importance is securing of extensive publicity, comparability of competition results, the possibility of practical repetition on a mass scale of advanced know-how in military labor and the achievements of excellent-rated individuals and category-rated specialists.

In organizing competition it is necessary constantly to enhance its indoctrinational role, to ensure that participation in competition forms noble qualities in military personnel, promotes highly-moral conduct, and develops the desire tirelessly to improve combat training performance, political awareness, to maintain at all times and everywhere an exemplary external smartness of appearance and to offer implacable opposition to instances of unworthy conduct by one's fellow personnel.

The patriotic movement for the leading combined unit in the district, group of forces, fleet and in the Armed Forces has assumed a broad scope in the army and navy. Begun at the initiative of the men of the Red-Banner, Order of Suvorov, Taman' Guards Motorized Rifle Division imeni M. I. Kalinin, it introduced a fresh impetus into competition and advanced new tasks before commanders, political agencies, staffs and party organizations, connected with unification of the efforts of all echelons of the military organism, from squads and crews to combined unit headquarters staffs. All this obliges competition organizers skillfully to direct the efforts of personnel in the campaign for the designation of leading combined unit, unit,

and naval ship, for full and high-quality implementation of socialist pledges in the year of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

The glorious Lenin Komsomol is a loyal, reliable assistant to the party. The task is to strengthen party supervision over Komsomol organizations and to display concern for consolidation and development of positive experience in ideological-political indoctrination of army and navy youth amassed during the period of exchange of Komsomol cards. We must assist Komsomol organizations in every way to increase their influence on members of Komsomol and all young people, to achieve exemplary performance by Komsomol members in combat training, service and discipline, to eradicate incorrect interrelationships among military personnel, and further to unify military collectives.

The defenders of the homeland of the October Revolution possess everything necessary for productive combat training and for improving military skills, in order honorably to perform a task assigned by the 25th CPSU Congress -- to guard the peaceful labors of the Soviet people, and to be a bulwark of world peace. True to their sacred duty and totally dedicated to their people and the ideals of communism, Soviet fighting men, together with the personnel of the armed forces of the socialist community, are prepared at all times to carry out in a worthy manner their patriotic and internationalist duty to defend the achievements of socialism.

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NAVY DAY: MATERIAL FOR TALKS, REPORTS

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 12, Jun 77 signed to press
1 Jun 77 pp 41-45

[Unattributed article: "Oceanic Shield of the Homeland"]

[Text] 31 July is drawing near -- the day when the homeland will honor Soviet naval personnel and navy veterans, and together with them all those who through their tireless labor have built and are building powerful combatant ships and are furnishing them with modern equipment and weapons. The homeland generously honors their unwavering dedication to the people, their courage and staunchness, and their willingness to perform the role of the homeland's invincible oceanic shield.

This year this traditional holiday is being celebrated in an atmosphere of inspired labor on the part of Soviet citizens in implementing the historic resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the October (1976) and May (1977) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and nationwide preparations to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Toilers of city and village and the fighting men of the army and navy are filled with resolve to celebrate this glorious jubilee with new successes in all sectors of building communism. They are rallying even more solidly behind their tested and proven fighting vanguard, the Communist Party, and confidently and firmly following it down the road of Lenin, the road of October. This is expressed in the great political activeness displayed in the elections to local soviets. Soviet citizens and the men of the Armed Forces unanimously voted for the candidates of the tested and proven bloc of Communists and party-unaffiliated.

The armed defenders of the homeland are inspired by the lofty praise for their military labor given by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in his report to the 25th CPSU Congress. They are fully aware of their responsible task -- to guard the peaceful labor of the Soviet people, and they dedicate to performance of this task all their energies, knowledge and abilities, all their inspiration and skills.

Our nation possesses glorious naval traditions going back centuries, traditions developed and multiplied in the revolutionary struggle against the czarist autocracy and the oppression of the landowners and capitalists. Created in the navy long before the Great October Revolution, Leninist party organizations Bolshevized the sailor masses, eloquently attested by the organized revolutionary manifestations in 1905-1907.

On those historic days in October 1917, the revolutionary sailors followed the Bolshevik Party and V. I. Lenin. Together with workers and soldiers, they constituted a shock force in the struggle for the victory of the revolution and universal establishment of Soviet rule. In subsequent battles against the unified forces of the counterrevolutionaries and interventionists, sailors of the Red Fleet fought heroically shoulder to shoulder with the men of the Red Army, on the sea and in river and lake flotillas, as well as on land fronts at Tsaritsyn and Astrakhan', on the Don and in the Caucasus, in the Ukraine and in the Far East, in the Urals and the Crimea. Thousands received coveted government decorations, while the Baltic Fleet and the cruiser "Aurora," which with a cannon shot on 25 October 1917 signaled the birth of the era of socialism, were awarded Revolutionary Red Banners of Honor. In songs and tales our people sang the praises of the fighting men in the sailor's caps and peajackets, wearing machinegun belts, who boldly fought the enemy on all fronts in the civil war.

The resolutions of the 10th Congress of the party on military matters constituted the next major landmark in the history of our navy. These resolutions, at the request of V. I. Lenin, pointed to the necessity of taking measures for the rebirth and consolidation of the Navy, "in conformity with the general state and material resources of the Soviet Republic."

In 1922 Lenin Komsomol, fighting assistant of the party, assumed patron status over the navy. In only 2 years of the patron relationship Komsomol sent approximately 8,000 men, for the most part young factory workers, to naval ships and units, not including training establishments. Together with navy Communists they assumed the bulk of the work involved in rebirth of the navy and improvement in its combat efficiency.

Following restoration of the navy, a course of further navy growth and development was embarked upon. Industrialization of our country, collectivization of agriculture, as well as radical sociopolitical and cultural reforms created conditions not only for technical renovation but also for building new ships. During the prewar five-year plans Soviet plants built cruisers, submarines, destroyers, patrol ships, torpedo boats, and mine-sweepers, outfitted with Soviet-made combat equipment and weapons. Naval aviation was also established, coast defense was developed, the system of naval bases was improved, and cadre training was expanded. The attack on our country by Nazi Germany did not permit us fully to complete the fleet construction program, but our ships entered savage battle with the enemy in a high degree of combat readiness. The war did not catch them unawares.

As a component of the Soviet Armed Forces, naval personnel defended coastal cities and naval bases, and waged a heroic struggle on the sea. The Navy firmly secured the coastal flanks of the Soviet Army, launched powerful attacks against the enemy's ships, bases, and lines of communication, transported troops and landed assault forces, and supported the combat operations of ground forces with naval gunfire and airstrikes.

In the course of the war more than 2,500 enemy combatant ships, transports and cargo ships were sunk. Naval aviation flew approximately 400,000 combat sorties. More than 100 operational and tactical assault forces were put ashore in the various theaters, in coordination with units of the Soviet Army. Approximately half a million Soviet navymen were transferred from their ships and fought together with the other defenders of the homeland at Kiev and Staraya Russa, fought to the death at the walls of Moscow, Leningrad, and other hero cities, and defended the passes across the Caucasus.

The men of the Baltic Fleet covered themselves with deathless glory. Their feats in the defense of Ljyepaya and Tallin, the Khar'kov Peninsula and the Moonzund Islands are well known. The entire world was amazed at the unprecedented 900-day defense of Leningrad, cradle of the proletarian revolution. The men of the Soviet Army, the Baltic Fleet and the people of Leningrad transformed it into an unassailable fortress, on the approaches to which Hitler's elite divisions ended their inglorious career. As early as August 1941 the aviators of the Baltic Fleet flew the first bombing raids on fascist Berlin. The Baltic Fleet performed resolutely in the battles to liberate Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, and during defeat of the enemy on the territory of Poland and Nazi Germany.

The men of the Black Sea Fleet displayed unprecedented courage and valor. The defense of Odessa, Sevastopol' and Novorossiysk, liberation of the Crimea and the entire Black Sea coast as well as Romanian and Bulgarian coastal cities were distinguished by mass heroism on the part of naval personnel.

The men of the Northern Fleet, together with the fighting men of the Karelian Front, frustrated all attempts by the fascists to seize the Soviet Arctic. Under harsh Arctic conditions they fought to the death in their rocky positions, defending every inch of ground, dealing death blows against the enemy on the sea, securing Arctic lines of communication, and participating in the liberation of Northern Norway from fascist occupation.

The men of the Pacific Fleet contributed to the nation's victory. They not only held the aggressive aspirations of the Japanese military in check but also tirelessly trained reserves for the active fleets and fronts. The men of the Pacific Fleet performed their missions with honor in operations to defeat the Japanese militarists.

The men of the river flotillas distinguished themselves in battle and earned nationwide recognition. They selflessly assisted the ground forces both in defense and attack. The Dnieper Flotilla ended its fighting journey in Berlin, the defeated capital of Nazi Germany, while the Danube Flotilla continued its victorious advance along the rivers of Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Austria.

Just as the men of the other branches of the Armed Forces, naval personnel displayed mass heroism. More than 350,000 naval personnel were decorated for courage, staunchness and military valor displayed in combat. More than 500 individuals were named Hero of the Soviet Union, and seven of these -- B. Safonov, A. Shabalin, V. Leonov, V. Rakov, N. Stepanyan, A. Mazurenko, and N. Chelnokov -- were twice awarded this honor. Combat decorations were awarded to 238 naval ships and units, while 78 of the most famed ships, units and combined units were given the guards appellation. In connection with the 20th anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, the Northern, Pacific, Red Banner Baltic and Black Sea fleets were awarded the Order of the Red Banner. The Danube, Dnieper, Ladoga, Caspian and Amur flotillas had previously been awarded this honor.

The world-historic victory of our people in the Great Patriotic War exerted profound influence on the entire course of world development and on revolutionary transformations throughout the world. The masses in all countries and on all continents bestirred themselves. The socialist revolutions which took place in a number of countries led to the establishment of a world socialist system, which is defining the highroad of mankind's development. The mighty wave of the national liberation movement shattered the centuries-old colonial oppression. Imperialism's total domination over the majority of mankind and its determination of the destiny of man is a thing of the past. The world balance of power began shifting radically in favor of peace, democracy and socialism. The aggressive nature of imperialism has remained unchanged, however. The imperialists initiated an arms race and began putting together military blocs directed against the Soviet Union and its allies.

Under these circumstances the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, guided by Leninist ideals on defense of the socialist homeland, undertook all necessary measures to achieve further strengthening of the nation's defense capability. Rapid development of the socialist economy, science and technology led to radical, genuinely revolutionary changes both in technical reequipping of our army and navy and in their organizational structure and control, in training and indoctrination of cadres.

The Navy went through two stages in its postwar development. In the initial stage, encompassing the first postwar decade, fleet organizational development proceeded primarily in the direction of establishing squadrons of surface ships and air units armed with conventional artillery, torpedoes, and bombs. It remained a coastal-waters fleet. At that time we did not yet possess adequate technological capabilities to build totally new forces.

Major projects aimed at building a powerful nuclear-missile blue-water fleet began in the middle of the 1950's in this country, in conformity with a decision by the CPSU Central Committee; the second stage in the navy's intensive development began. Supervision of this activity by the Communist Party and many years of selfless labor on the part of naval architects, shipbuilders, scientists and naval personnel resulted in the rapid building of a qualitatively new navy, which was transformed into an important strategic factor, into a force capable of withstanding aggression from the seas and performing major operational and strategic missions in the world ocean. Today our Armed Forces, standing guard over the achievements of the Great October Revolution, include a Navy which worthily embodies the sea power of our state, equipped with everything necessary for successfully performing in the ocean expanses its assigned missions to guarantee the security of our country and defense of its interests on the seas.

Nuclear-powered submarines armed with long-range underwater-launched missiles and modern self-guiding torpedoes are the pride of our fleet. Supersonic missile-armed and ASW aircraft, capable of effectively engaging surface ships and submarines, have become the navy's highly-mobile striking force. Guided missile, ASW, antimine, amphibious landing ships and other surface units are capable of performing a broad range of combat missions in sea warfare. Shore-based missile-artillery troops and naval infantry are armed with the most advanced equipment.

Outstanding people who are totally dedicated to the cause of the party, to the people, and possessing a consummate mastery of combat equipment, are serving on board naval ships and in naval units. Party and Komsomol organizations comprise the cementing foundation of naval collectives. All officers of nuclear submarines and other modern ships possess higher education, while more than half of our naval officers are diploma-holding engineers. The majority of commanding officers of combined units and units, staff officers, many ship commanding officers and political workers have graduated from service academies.

Warrant officers constitute active assistants of our officers. These are experienced specialists who possess a thorough knowledge of combat equipment and who have considerable service experience. They train subordinate personnel directly at their action stations, and instill in them a love of naval service.

Naval personnel fulfilling their compulsory service obligation possess a high degree of political and specialized knowledge. This is promoted by an annual influx of well-prepared young people to replenish the ranks of seamen and petty officers. More than 90 percent of the young men entering the navy possess secondary and secondary technical education. Three fourths of them are Komsomol members, while more than half of them mastered some technical specialty prior to entering the service. A substantial percentage of inductees have labor experience and possess good production qualifications. DOSAAF organizations do a good deal of work with them. They give the future

inductees high-quality naval and occupational training. All this unquestionably helps them more rapidly acquire the essential knowledge and skills in servicing and operating the equipment of their action stations.

Today the Navy serves as a graphic example of the indissoluble unity and solidarity of the different generations of Soviet citizens. Naval personnel are indoctrinated in a spirit of profound respect for the revolutionary and fighting past of the party, people, army and navy; they carefully preserve everything we have inherited from the stern war years in the form of invaluable combat experience and heroic fighting and labor traditions, and they are distinguished by profound faith in the strength and righteousness of the ideas for which the older generations fought. They admire the greatness of their deeds and prepare themselves to meet any and all tests. For their part the navy veterans, veterans of the Great Patriotic War, representatives of the older generation, experienced experts in military affairs are demanding but solicitous, paternally strict but considerate toward the navy young people who will be taking over for them, assisting them in breaking in more rapidly and indoctrinating them in the outstanding examples of selfless performance by their senior comrades of their patriotic and military duty to the homeland.

In all their activities naval personnel constantly feel the attention and concern of the CPSU Central Committee, party and government leaders, the Komsomol Central Committee and this country's Komsomol organizations also look deeply into the activities of fleet Komsomol committees and lend them concrete assistance. One indication of the firm friendship and cooperation between young naval personnel and this country's Komsomol was the joint seminar, recently held in Sevastopol', of navy Komsomol workers and secretaries of committees of republic, kray and oblast Komsomol organizations acting as patrons of naval ships and units. It promoted further strengthening of patron relations, improvement in heroic-patriotic indoctrination of youth and preparation of young men for selfless defense of the achievements of the October Revolution.

The radical changes which have taken place in navy arms and organization have made it possible to transition to a qualitatively new type of combat training-- training in remote ocean regions and familiarity with the expanses of the world ocean. Today it is difficult to find a Soviet naval ship the crew of which has not experienced stern tests on distant, extended cruises, which have become an excellent school for training naval personnel and developing well-coordinated performance by ships' crews. For the first time in the history of our navy ocean cruises have been conducted intensively and on a large scale not only by individual ships but by groups of ships as well. It is precisely on the ocean that navymen learn to perform confidently in any situation, acquiring solid skills in utilization of modern weapons in naval combat. The crew of each naval ship, operating in ocean regions far from their bases, experiences these stages of training performance, from confident navigation to confident combat. Extended cruises also create the requisite conditions for boosting moral-political and psychological training of personnel. On the oceans naval personnel take

a stern test of maturity, operate in stormy weather, in hurricanes, stand watch in tropical heat and arctic cold.

The large ASW ship "Skoryy" performed its assigned combat missions for an extended period of time in the Mediterranean Sea. Enlisted personnel, petty officers and officers stood their watches in an exemplary manner, their combat performance capabilities improved to a newer and higher level, and many men achieved a practical mastery of adjacent occupational specialties. No equipment broke down during the cruise, with all ship systems operating without interruption.

The patrol ship "Primorskiy Komsomolets" cruised the Indian Ocean for an extended time. It logged thousands of miles but returned home ready to perform new missions, and its crew is proud of its performance capabilities and solidarity, having passed the test before a strict judge -- the ocean.

Naval personnel also train hard and persistently on shore. It is a well-known fact that the foundations for success at sea are laid on shore. Therefore senior officers, political agencies and staffs devote much attention to efficient combination of on-base and at-sea training. This is entirely logical and justified. Skillful utilization of a system of shore training rooms, simulators and drill facilities makes it possible to raise the level of performance of command post and action station teams without utilizing the actual ships and weapons.

The Navy also is honorably carrying out its internationalist mission. Within the framework of the Warsaw Pact Organization, Soviet naval personnel are strengthening the ties of fighting friendship with their comrades in arms from the brother socialist nations. The combat performance skills of personnel are forged out, coordinated actions between ships and units are elaborated, and friendly relations among personnel, allied armies and navies are developed at joint exercises and on routine cruises.

Friendly visits and calls in foreign ports by Soviet warships give an opportunity to the peoples of the host countries to see with their own eyes the excellent moral qualities of our citizens. They see embodied in our warships the achievements of Soviet science, technology and industry. The men of the Navy carry to the peoples of other nations the truth about our socialist country, about Soviet ideology and culture, and about the Soviet way of life. Demonstrating a high degree of conscientiousness and awareness, proficient seamanship, and deep respect for the ways and customs of other peoples, they worthily represent their people abroad and increase the ranks of our friends. Official visits and routine calls by naval ships greatly promote improved relations between nations and peoples and strengthen the international prestige of the Soviet Union and our Navy.

Naval personnel, along with all military personnel, view the current year of combat and political training as a special year. The personnel of ships and naval units are resolved to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution by achieving higher quality indices in carrying out the

resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the demands of the USSR Minister of Defense, and the instructions of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

The high degree of social activeness on the part of Soviet naval personnel finds convincing expression in socialist competition. Thanks to the joint efforts of commanders, political workers, party and Komsomol organizations, it has become an inseparable part of the entire process of training and indoctrination of personnel.

The party's appeal to celebrate this significant jubilee with new labor feats in all sectors of the great front of the struggle for communism was answered by the crew of the nuclear submarine of the Red-Banner Pacific Fleet under the command of officer A. Kazakov, the first in the Navy to respond. The initiators are honorably justifying their reputation: 90 percent are master-rated, highly-skilled specialists. The crew of the nuclear submarine perform all tasks flawlessly.

There are many remarkable dates in the chronicle of the outstanding cruiser "Murmansk." A particularly memorable day occurred in the summer of 1967, when the ship was visited by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Comrade A. N. Kosygin. They highly praised the combat readiness and performance capabilities of the ship's crew. In October of that same year the crew of the cruiser was awarded the Memorial Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and USSR Council of Ministers for success in combat and political training in honor of the 50th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. The last 10 years have seen more glorious deeds by this ship. It was awarded the rating of excellent, on nine occasions placed among the winners in weapon and tactical training among the entire Navy, and five times placed first. The men of this cruiser intend to celebrate the 60th anniversary of our great revolution in the worthiest fashion.

The ships and units under the command of leading officers V. Kolesnikov, V. Koblov, A. Golovchenko, G. Tkhorzhevskiy, V. Repin and others are quite well known in the fleets due to their achievements in combat and political training.

USSR Minister of Defense Mar SU D. F. Ustinov specified as the main task of this jubilee year a high degree of performance skills and combat readiness of the Armed Forces as a whole, and of each individual fighting man, confident mastery of modern military equipment, and the ability to endure any and all military tests. Navymen, just as the men of the other branches of the Armed Forces, in carrying out this task, are focusing their attention on unresolved questions, on seeking and utilizing new reserve potential for increasing combat readiness. A scientific-practical conference of top-echelon navy command and political cadres was held toward this end at the Naval Academy imeni Mar SU A. A. Grechko; speakers at this conference included Flt Adm SU S. G. Gorshkov, Commander in Chief of the Navy, and Adm V. M. Grishanov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate.

The summer training period is in full swing in our fleets at the present time. Increasingly-complex tasks are being performed. The organizers of the training process are directing their efforts toward achieving even higher indices in combat readiness. As always, navy Communists are marching at the forefront. Their innovativeness and initiative constitute a guarantee that all naval personnel will achieve new highs in meeting socialist pledges. Komsomol organizations of naval ships and units are competing for the privilege of signing the Lenin Komsomol Report to the CPSU Central Committee in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

Military councils, commanders and political agencies, party and Komsomol organizations are directing their efforts toward quality performance of combat and political training tasks, further increase in combat readiness and vigilance, and strengthening of military discipline. Party demands pertaining to improving various forms of ideological indoctrination, forming in naval personnel Communist conviction, dedication to the socialist homeland, class hatred toward the enemies of socialism and willingness selflessly to defend its achievements are being consistently implemented. Navy personnel are also indoctrinated in a spirit of dedication to the heroic traditions, military comradeship, and constant readiness to fight in close coordination with the men of the other branches of our Armed Forces.

Soviet naval personnel are clearly aware of the fact that the process of making the world political atmosphere increasingly healthy is encountering furious resistance on the part of the enemies of détente. Therefore they are vigilantly standing ocean watch and are doing everything to ensure that the fruits of the 60 years of productive labor by our people are reliably defended at all times.

Preparing to celebrate their traditional holiday, the men of the Navy assure the Communist Party that they will continue in the future to be worthy of the heroic accomplishments of their people and of the lofty calling of armed defenders of the historic achievements of the Great October Revolution. As all the fighting men of the USSR Armed Forces, they are prepared at all times to offer a devastating rebuff to any aggressor who dares disturb the peaceful labor of the Soviet people -- the builders of communism.

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COLLECTION, DISSEMINATION OF PARTY INFORMATION

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[Article by Maj Gen V. Glushchets, Senior Inspector, Party Organization Work Directorate, Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy: "Party Information"]

[Text] Party information arose together with our party. V. I. Lenin's instructions on handling party information in our party are of fundamental importance. Vladimir Il'ich wrote: "In order for the central headquarters to be able... really to conduct the orchestra, it is essential to know precisely who is playing what violin and where, where and on what instrument one learned and is learning, who is playing a false note where and why (when the music begins to bother the ear), and who must be transferred where and how in order to correct the dissonance...." ("Poln. Sobr. Soch." [Complete Works], Vol 7, page 22). As V. I. Lenin saw it, the strength of the center lies in it being informed on all the large and small gears of the party machine. Without complete and truthful information, he stated, we have neither eyes, ears, nor hands.

V. I. Lenin elaborated and applied the principles of party information, which include party-mindedness, truthfulness, promptness, scientific character, systematic nature, and consideration of the situation and the opinion of the masses. In content party information reflects the affairs of the party, its organizations, the moods of the toilers, their attitude toward CPSU measures, major phenomena in economic and social activities, the state and activities of the edifice of government.

The system of party information was formed, evolved and developed in relation to the tasks advanced and performed by the party at various stages of building socialism. Its functions as a method of party leadership expanded simultaneously with the development of Leninist standards of party activities and principles of party supervision.

As the guiding and directing role of the Communist Party in the affairs of Soviet society increases, the demands on information become increasingly

greater, and there arises the need to improve the party information system. This has been reflected in a number of documents adopted in the past, and particularly in recent years.

The 25th CPSU Congress stressed the necessity of continuously raising the level of party supervision over development of the economy and culture, indoctrination of citizens, and improvement of organizational and political work among the masses. An essential condition for such supervision is well-organized intraparty collection and dissemination of information and concern for its effectiveness. Specific points on how to handle the collection and dissemination of party information are formulated with great precision in a statement by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev: "We must continue in the future improving the process of intraparty information, increasing its effectiveness and more extensively utilizing it as an instrument of supervision, a means of indoctrination and verification." The directions taken by efforts in this area have been reflected in many decrees issued by the party Central Committee, particularly such decrees as "On the Work of the Omskaya Oblast CPSU Committee," "On the State of Criticism and Self-Criticism in the Tambovskaya Oblast Party Organization," "On Further Improving Work with Letters from Toilers in Light of the Resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress," "On Organizational and Political Work by the Krasnodarskiy Kray Party Committee on Implementing the Resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress," "On Supervision by the Tomskaya Oblast CPSU Committee over the Mass Information and Propaganda Media," plus others.

In these party documents information is viewed as an effective means of party supervision over economic and cultural development, improvement of communist indoctrination and raising of the political awareness of Soviet citizens, strengthening of ties between the party and the masses, and the development of intraparty democracy.

Following the behests of Lenin, the CPSU and its Central Committee are consistently pursuing a course toward all-out improvement of collection and dissemination of party information. At the central level and locally it is becoming an increasingly important instrument of supervision, a means of indoctrination and verification. The all-encompassing character of information enables the party to see in their great diversity and interrelationships concrete manifestations of various trends and objective patterns of societal development, and proceeding from them, to elaborate its strategy and tactics and to determine the ways and means of solving new problems.

Under the conditions of the Soviet Armed Forces, collection and dissemination of party information is organized and developed on the basis of general party demand. Handling of the information process, both upward and downward, employs generally known forms, methods and sources of acquisition of information, but taking into account the specific features of the military organization. In recent years there has been occurring a vigorous process of further improvement in the collection and dissemination of information in political agencies and party organizations of the army and navy, just as in the party as a whole, a process which constitutes an inseparable part of all party-political work.

The ways and methods of obtaining information from the lower echelons have become considerably expanded. The most important of these under conditions of the army and navy is direct contact among the top-echelon personnel of units and combined units, political agency and headquarters personnel, party committee secretaries, party bureaus and party activists with Communists and all personnel in the units and subunits, which makes it possible to gain thorough knowledge of all processes of activities among the troops and to amass a wealth of impressions on individuals, military collectives, and party organizations.

Party meetings are vigorously utilized as sources of information, as much valuable information and reports by party members containing edifying experience are presented at these meetings. Individual interviews make it possible to obtain reliable information on ways to achieve high results, on causes of existing shortcomings, on the personal qualities of cadres, and on the state of affairs in the party organizations. Firmly established in the units and on naval ships is a Leninist tradition which has become an inseparable part of the service duties of officers -- the practice of making themselves available for military personnel to talk to them on a one-to-one basis. The questions which are raised by personnel of various categories make it possible to get to know better the needs, requests and attitudes of the enlisted men, noncommissioned officers, warrant officers and officers.

Oral and written communications from political workers, party committees, and party bureaus to the corresponding political agencies, official documents of party organizations, surveys and questionnaires on various matters pertaining to party, political indoctrination and mass cultural activities, army and navy publications, statistical data, etc have become abundant sources of information. Of great value are detailed messages sent to political agencies at the initiative of the commanders themselves, political workers and party organizations.

The information sources of course have in large measure remained the same. Their importance, however, is today considerably greater, and the content of party information has become richer. This has been promoted in large measure by a new procedure for handling all information collection and dissemination activities which has been established in a number of political directorates and political agencies of formations and combined units.

For example, many combined unit political agencies and the political directorates of the Central Asian, Leningrad, and Baltic military districts exert a controlling and regulating influence on the inflow of information and its content. Political agencies and party committees plan and organize the acquisition of requisite information, roughly define its subject matter, suggest to political workers and activists the items on which they should concentrate their attention in the presented materials at the given moment, and what most expedient sources they should utilize. This makes it possible better to manage the incoming information and to use it primarily for solving the most vital problems, taking into account the specific features of each collective. Of course in organizing an information system it is important to approach the problem intelligently, making every effort to eliminate

rigid pattern, formalism, and to avoid ignoring reality with its highly diversified facts and phenomena.

In a number of political agencies of the Moscow, Belorussian, and Transcaucasian military districts there has been established the practice of preparing information cards on regimental party meetings, carrying a detailed analysis of their content in light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "On the Practice of Holding Party Conferences in the Yaroslavl' City Party Organization." These cards are sent to the political agencies each month. Also meriting attention is the fact that these information cards contain data on acceptance of new members into the party, placement of Communists among the subunits, their exemplary performance in training and discipline, on executed measures pertaining to problems of party organizational development, and on the most important events in the activities of the unit party organization. In the political agencies these cards are appropriately processed and the requisite conclusions drawn, with these conclusions communicated to unit political agencies and political workers as well as party organization secretaries.

Some political agencies, in particular the political directorate of the Urals Military District, in the interests of fuller collection and more thorough analysis of incoming oral information, use a tape recorder adapted for recording telephone messages. The political directorate duty officer supervises the receipt of information, while its processing and analysis are handled by specially-designated inspectors and instructors. The employment of office equipment has not only simplified the procedure of transmission and receipt of information but, and most important, has ensured the fullest recording of information and has increased personnel responsibility for the quality of the information materials and the ability to present conclusions and syntheses in a concise manner.

Recently volunteer party information groups consisting of from 5 to 7 persons and representing all sections (departments), have begun operating in many political directorates and political agencies of formations and combined units. These groups are headed by the deputy section chiefs, inspectors or instructors. The job performed by these groups includes collecting factual material, processing and classifying it, and preparation of materials of a reference-information and presentation nature, both for internal needs and for informing both the higher and lower echelons.

A system developed by the political directorate of the Leningrad Military District, for collecting information from the lower echelons, is of interest. Generally it consists essentially of the following: now it is specifically determined who orally informs whom and when, from lower to higher echelons, on one of the matters in that area of party political work in which he is directly involved. For example, the regimental propagandist informs the combined unit political section propagandist, who in turn informs the chief of the political directorate propaganda and agitation

section or his deputy; the club manager informs the mass-cultural activities instructor, while he in turn informs the appropriate political directorate personnel. This procedure has been firmly established and is proving its effectiveness in a practical manner, and is leading to improvement in collection and dissemination of information and better knowledge of the local state of affairs.

Positive experience and know-how in handling intraparty information has been amassed by many party committees and party bureaus of units and naval ships, particularly the party committee headed by Capt V. Mitsenko. What is characteristic here? First and foremost the fact that activists and all Communists are well informed on the major party decisions and tasks facing the party organizations. Informing of party members on execution of specified plans, adopted decisions, and implementation of stated comments and suggestions has been well organized. Involved in the information dissemination process are party committee members, Communist supervisors, political workers, members of the lecturer group, and other activists.

As regards information flowing to higher echelons, the party committee continuously endeavors to maintain a full picture of activities in the lowest-echelon elements and subunits. Frequently visiting party organizations, party committee members receive information directly, first hand, so to speak. Regular information is received from party organization secretaries and party group organizers, Communists working in Komsomol, constituting members of a volunteer inspection group, and other public organizations. There is regular submission of reports by party organization secretaries and party committee members on the work being done and by party members on carrying out the demands of the CPSU Rules. Since the exchange of party cards, the party committee has regularly held interviews with party members and probationary members. Other sources are also employed: theoretical and practical conferences, question-and-answer evenings, meetings of personnel, the wall newspaper, conversations with military personnel, and study of the state of affairs locally.

All this enables the party committee to maintain close communications with party members and all regimental personnel, to know everything, to possess extensive, content-filled information, to utilize it skillfully in their work, and to exert continuous influence on the lives, combat training and discipline of personnel.

Considerable experience has been amassed in the practical activities of political agencies and party organizations in handling party-political information with utilization of diversified means and methods. The task of its further improvement, however, remains on the agenda. On the contrary, it is becoming even more vital in light of the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the responsible tasks assigned by the party to the Armed Forces, and instructions on this matter issued by the USSR Minister of

Defense and the Chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy at the scientific-practical conference of top echelon officials of army and navy political agencies. The political significance and practical necessity of improving information collecting and dissemination are predetermined by many factors, first and foremost by the very purpose of information, the functions it performs, and deficiencies which still exist in organization of the information process.

It is frequently asked what paths should be followed by further improvement of the information process. We believe that these ways are suggested by amassed experience and by the great diversity of forms and methods of its organization by local party agencies.

The task of raising the level of supervision of party political work and the activities of party organizations is today acquiring exceptional importance. The objective necessity of this was once again emphasized at the 25th CPSU Congress. As we know, the art of any leadership consists in determining, on the basis of thorough analysis, at each given moment the main tasks and methods of accomplishing them, as well as organizing execution and verification of execution of plans. And this always presupposes the availability of requisite information. Without knowledge of the genuine state of affairs it is practically impossible to conduct organizational and political work in a purposeful manner. V. I. Lenin emphasized that "the entire art of management and politics lies in promptly knowing where to concentrate one's main energies and attention" ("Poln. Sobr. Soch.," Vol 40, page 85).

This is why, in improving the information process, political agencies must do everything possible to enhance its role as an effective instrument of management, must feel a constant need to possess full information on all aspects of the activities of party collectives and on the degree of party influence on solving current problems. As we see, life itself obliges one to establish across the board a regular inflow of information and to determine the system of information dissemination at all echelons, utilizing various channels.

Of course the inflow of information from the lower echelons is directly dependent on the acquisition of information from above. And this is quite understandable. The better and more fully informed the local command-political and party cadres on current problems, ways and means of solving them, on advanced know-how in achieving a high degree of effectiveness of the training and indoctrination process and on other matters, the more vigorously party political work is conducted.

In many party agencies such information collecting and dissemination is pursued vigorously, utilizing various forms and methods. For example, party members and all military personnel are promptly informed about party congresses, CPSU Central Committee plenums, major party and government decisions, international and domestic events, and the communist movement. A mass

information medium -- the army and navy press -- is also actively utilized to provide information on the daily life and training of military personnel, the activities of political agencies, party and Komsomol organizations, and other matters.

In many areas they do not always observe the demands of the CPSU Rules on the duties of party organizations and their committees regularly to inform higher-echelon party agencies and to report to them on their work. Some political agencies in turn very rarely provide information to party organizations. The political section in which officer I. Semerenko serves, for example, last year did not even once inform the organizations about its activities and does not require reports from them; on the whole the collection and dissemination of information leaves much to be desired. In many cases activists and party members are still not being informed on progress in carrying out the resolutions of party conferences, meetings of activists, and critical comments and suggestions stated at party meetings. At times information obtained by political agencies from political directorates, reports on advanced know-how in party work and on all that which is of value in some and which merits adoption in other party collectives are not promptly communicated to primary party organizations.

Failure properly to appreciate information, the disinclination or inability to organize a regular inflow of information, and a superficial analysis of information materials can lead to subjectivism and blind leadership, and this will have a negative effect as a whole on all organizational and political activities of political agencies and party organizations among the soldier masses.

For example, in the political section in which officer G. Shreyber served information was frequently of a general nature and revealed the external aspect of a given important work sector without touching upon the deep-lying processes of diversified activities of party and military collectives. The political section had poor knowledge of the true state of affairs as regards training of units and subunits which perform different functions. It was a surprise to the political section when some subunits, which were considered the best, not only failed to confirm their high rating but which backslid from previous performance levels.

An important indicator of the value of any information, and party-political information in particular, is reliability and completeness of the data involved. At the same time, as was noted at the scientific-practical conference of top-echelon personnel of army and navy political agencies, there occur instances where not entirely objective, somewhat one-sided information goes to higher-echelon political agencies. It insufficiently analyzes how the high results were achieved, what ways were employed, what ensured success, and what difficulties are encountered. Particular harm is caused by lack of objectivity in appraising the state of affairs as regards combat training and combat readiness, the state of military discipline, and troop service performance.

Demanding that reality be truthfully depicted and evaluated, V. I. Lenin stated: if we do not fear to state right out even a bitter and difficult truth, we shall learn, we shall definitely learn to conquer any and all difficulties. Information in which facts are altered and reality embellished due to reasons of "prestige," just as information in which the colors are deliberately intensified and certain negative facts which are not typical are emphasized, can lead to erroneous conclusions and incorrect actions. An inaccuracy which seems trivial at first glance leads to errors. A. M. Gor'kiy correctly stated in this connection: "Whenever precise knowledge is lacking, guesses are operating, and 10 guesses produce nine mistakes." In order that there not be such "guesses," it is necessary to demonstrate the realities of life from a highly-principled position, straight out, to discuss miscalculations, mistakes and difficulties without embellishment.

An extremely important demand on information is completeness, presentation of all facts pertaining to the given problem. This must be brought up because in information coming from lower echelons the essence of a matter, even advanced know-how, let alone deficiencies, is frequently not revealed in all its aspects. Naturally such information cannot possess great value. On this basis of such information it is extremely difficult and at times impossible to gain an objective picture of the state of affairs in a given area of activity.

Information should be based on objective facts, real events and phenomena. This does not mean, however, that party information can boil down merely to impassive photographic reflection of reality. It must provide a scientific, Marxist-Leninist analysis of occurring phenomena and processes, take them in their interrelationships and reveal their essence. "Facts," wrote V. I. Lenin, "if taken in their aggregate, in their interrelationships, are not only a 'stubborn' but also a definitely demonstrative thing. If little facts are taken out of context, if they are fragmentary and arbitrary, they constitute merely a toy or something even worse.... It is essential to take not separate facts but the entire aggregate of facts pertaining to the question at hand, without a single exception...." ("Poln. Sobr. Soch," Vol 30, pp 350-351). These Leninist demands form the basis of methodology of information preparation.

Some places the term "information" is defined too narrowly, in a simplified manner, as an impassive informing people of facts and events. And yet it is the job of party information to help each individual correctly comprehend the meaning of events taking place, to understand and assess them from a Marxist-Leninist position. It achieves its goal when it carries a charge of political energy, an appeal to actions directed toward performing the tasks assigned the military collective.

Political agency supervision of party-political work and the activities of party and Komsomol organizations is an extremely complex and multifaceted process. In order to predict the development of events and to influence them in the requisite direction, flawlessly to determine what deserves support and adoption and what measures must be taken to prevent undesirable

phenomena, it is extremely important to ensure an exceptionally flexible and efficient inflow of information. In addition, an appropriate thrust should be given to information, subordination to accomplishment of those tasks which are the principal ones for the party organization, possessing determining significance in all its activities.

At the present time the work of commanders, political agencies, staffs, party and Komsomol organizations is directed toward performing the tasks assigned by the 25th CPSU Congress to the Armed Forces, achievement of effectiveness and high-quality military labor, further improvement of combat readiness and strengthening of discipline. This also defines the main content of party-political information. It is of course important that information more fully reflect as well other items advanced by the party congress. These include enhancement of the role of primary party organizations located on the front lines, operating within the very masses, and questions connected with implementation of cadre policy, improving work style, monitoring and verification of execution. Information on a broad range of questions of political and military indoctrination of various categories of military personnel helps know better how the comprehensive approach to handling indoctrination is being practically implemented and what is the effectiveness of ideological work as a whole.

An important area for improving party-political information is enhancement of its role as a means of indoctrination and verification. We know what fundamental importance V. I. Lenin attached to extensive publicity in party activities. He pointed out that without publicity it would be ridiculous to speak of democracy, and this means publicity which would not be restricted to members of the organization. Emphasizing that the state is strong through the awareness of the masses, Vladimir Il'ich stated that it is strong when the masses know everything, can form judgments on everything and act with conscientiousness and awareness in all things.

Publicity in all the activities of political agencies and party organizations helps arm Communists and all military personnel with a Marxist-Leninist interpretation of contemporary reality and party policy, helps them appraise societal phenomena from a party position, and demonstrates with concrete, living material how one must approach solving various problems facing units, naval ships, and combined units.

With the aid of well-handled information, distinguished by party-mindedness, objectivity, completeness of data, flexibility, efficiency and pertinence to daily life, one can achieve systematic, effective verification of execution of decisions, plans, monitoring of all activities of the party-political edifice and party organizations, without excessively resorting to special verifications. Of course this will be possible under the condition that the attention of the command echelon and the entire edifice of political agencies, party committee secretaries and party bureaus is riveted on the organization of information, and if entities are sternly answerable for organization of the information process at all echelons.

An important place in the content of party information is assigned to demonstration of the practical activities of military cadres and the work experience of leading commanders and political workers, engineers and technicians. Through party information it is possible better to study cadres and their ability, as was stated at the 25th CPSU Congress, organically to combine party-mindedness with thorough competence, discipline with initiative and an innovative approach to the job, to be sensitive to others, to their needs and requests, and to serve as an example both on and off the job. At times, however, there is failure to consider the possibilities of information, and it is insufficiently directed toward resolving the problems of party cadre policy. This is indicated by costs in selecting and placing cadres which occur in a number of places. For example, on the recommendation of senior political officers, officers B. Serov and V. Oreshnyak were promoted to responsible positions, while some time later the same political agencies petitioned that they be removed from their posts. It turned out that Serov and Oreshnyak had in the past displayed serious deficiencies in their work and behavior on and off the job, but there was failure promptly to heed incoming signals and oral information; thus there occurred a serious miscalculation in indoctrination.

The practical value and peculiarity of information lies in the fact that it has the tendency to accumulate, and thus requires serious attention to such matters as recording of incoming information, its documentation, systematization, classification, analysis and synthesis, and methods of working with informational materials.

When we speak of documenting information, we mean primarily oral messages, personal observations, conclusions and suggestions based on the results of studying a problem locally. For this purpose a number of political agencies maintain logs for recording such information, which is subsequently analyzed on a regular basis, synthesized and utilized. Unfortunately in a number of cases oral information is sometimes not recorded and utilized.

Systematization of informational documents presupposes determining the method of information search and accumulation. The simplest form for such a system is cards carrying information materials on a subject of a single type, such as analysis of party meetings, work with young Communists, critical comments, suggestions, etc.

Thematic and factological files on specific items are extensively employed in the activities of a number of political agencies of the Kiev, North Caucasus and Leningrad military districts. The political agency in which officer G. Zaytsev serves maintains files on each primary party organization of the regiment and independent battalion. They contain reports from political section personnel who have made on-the-spot inspections, articles from newspapers and other materials on topics of intraparty work, which help one gain fuller knowledge of the internal affairs of party collectives and consequently help expediently effect supervision of party collectives.

All information received by the political agencies is analyzed without delay. One determines its value, current importance, and selects from the total mass of information the most important items which require immediate intervention and measures. Of great interest is systematic analysis of informational materials possessing one common source, such as the nature of questions discussed at party meetings and party committee (party bureau) sessions, the sociopolitical activeness of young Communists, acceptance to party membership, etc. This is so-called thematic analysis.

Any analysis of information materials usually pursues a dual objective. On the one hand the goal is to elucidate deficiencies and their causes. As V. I. Lenin pointed out, in analyzing yesterday's mistakes we learn to avoid mistakes today and tomorrow. On the other hand, the objective is to synthesize advanced know-how. Vladimir Il'ich emphasized time and again that it is necessary first to study our own practical experience and only on the basis of a detailed study of the corresponding facts should one recommend correction of mistakes and improvement in one's work. But is this always the case? Unfortunately it is not. Frequently information is utilized only for the purpose of extracting from it a needed "fact" or "example" for a report, while entire piles of diversified material are just so much dead weight. This is unfortunate! The better one utilizes the possibilities of the party information system for elucidation, study, synthesis and dissemination of new and positive know-how as well as adoption of the best items in practical training and indoctrination of military personnel, the more effective that information will be.

Synthesis of know-how on the basis of informational materials can correctly be compared with the work of prospectors. A good deal of ore must be washed in order to come up with gold nuggets. One should work patiently and without haste, not expecting to strike it rich immediately. Apparently the same approach should be employed in working with information material. The ability to acquire, amass, analyze and utilize information is needed by every political worker, party committee (party bureau) secretary, and every political agency.

Further improvement of party-political information as an instrument of supervision, a means of verification and indoctrination is an important condition for raising the level of all party political work and mobilization of personnel for successful performance of the tasks assigned the Armed Forces by the 25th CPSU Congress.

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POLITICAL TRAINING ON SUBMARINES DISCUSSED

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1 Jun 77 pp 60-66

[Article by Capt 2d Rank I. Kovalenko: "Political Instruction Classes on a Submarine"]

[Text] The compartments were now clear of the smell of coastal seaweed and the freshness of the salt wind, and the tireless log had clocked off several hundred miles when the sonar operator reported to the ship's command center that surface targets had been detected on the ship's course. Within a few seconds all targets had been classified at maximum range. The horn sounded general quarters. The crew of the submarine was entering combat with a group of "aggressor" surface ships.

When the torpedoes accurately hit their targets and the submarine, executing a maneuver, proceeded to the designated area, the accustomed command boomed through the compartments: "Personnel of combat shift 2 gather for political instruction!" Customary orders for submariners on a long cruise....

Far from native shores, where submariners learn the art of modern combat, a measured life goes on in the submarine -- between alerts and exercises the crew holds scheduled training classes in the occupational specialties, weapons and equipment damage control drills, political information sessions, political instruction classes, and cultural-educational measures. Under conditions of a lengthy cruise, where the men stand watch on the equipment on a relief-shift basis, as a rule all shipboard activities are conducted on duty shifts. Each relief crew has a party group organizer and Komsomol group organizer, an agitator, and other party and Komsomol activists -- reliable assistants to the commanders in organizing the basic form of political training of military personnel -- scheduled training classes.

Organization of political instruction classes on a submarine at sea has its specific features. Just as all other measures, they are conducted on a combat shift basis. In addition, experience has shown that under sea duty conditions, where tense watches at action stations and frequent alerts tire the

submariners, it is inexpedient to hold instruction classes for 3 hours, since the men tire rapidly and do not thoroughly master the material. Therefore training time for political instruction classes at sea is reduced to 2 hours, and under some circumstance to 1 hour per week. As a supplement to political instruction classes, special theme-specific measures are organized, which promote more thorough mastery of the materials being studied.

In addition to the principal topics of the training schedule, a number of topics are studied which are connected with the features of the region in which the ship is cruising as well as the military-political situation.

Particular attention during a cruise is focused on instilling a feeling of pride in the socialist homeland, Soviet patriotism, dedication to the ideals of communism, loyalty to the military duty and military oath, as well as a feeling of responsibility for the state of combat readiness of the station, compartment and ship as a whole.

Methods employed in holding political instruction classes at sea vary, and propagandists innovatively approach selection of method. In addition to the lecture-seminar method, the method of narration and lively discussion is extensively employed at sea.

On this occasion the group led by Capt-Lt M. Prokhorchik was having a seminar on the topic "Successes of the Soviet People in Building Communism and in Implementing the Resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress."

Stating the topic and the items which were to be discussed, the propagandist noted in a brief introductory statement that the large and complex tasks of building communism as stated at the 25th CPSU Congress are being successfully accomplished in our country. Soviet citizens are selflessly working to implement the targets of the second year of the 10th Five-Year Plan -- the year of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. The labor successes of the Soviet people are pleasing to the men of the army and navy and inspire them to serve the homeland irreproachably.

The officer praised the performance of the submariners who had distinguished themselves in the practice engagement which had just been completed. In particular, he praised leading group members POs 1st Class V. Tarabanov and S. Zhdanov. These exemplary individuals demonstrated during the exercise excellent professional training and initiative in responding to the various scenario changes introduced by the ship's control center. POs 1st Class Vladimir Tarabanov and Sergey Zhdanov and specialists 1st class and wear the Navy Excellence badge. It is not surprising that their pictures are displayed on the board entitled "Right-Flankers in Socialist Competition to Honor the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Revolution."

CPO A. Zhirnov presented a report at the seminar. He related in a vivid and persuasive manner about the achievements of the Soviet people in the first year of the 10th Five-Year Plan. He bolstered his presentation with interesting facts and examples. He cited numerical data for purposes

of comparison, utilizing sheets from the visual aids folder as well as diagrams and tables prepared for the class. He turned time and again to the Leninist behests, appraisals and conclusions of the 25th CPSU Congress, attractively displayed on posters. He read several letters from parents of military personnel, in which they instructed their sons to be vigilant against the intrigues of the imperialists and to be loyal defenders of the achievements of the October Revolution.

"Soviet fighting men," stated CPO Aleksandr Zhirnov, "remember at all times our party's statement that as long as imperialism continues to exist there will be a danger of aggressive wars. Although the capabilities of aggressive actions by imperialism have now been substantially diminished, its nature remains unchanged. This is why we must be on guard at all times, strengthening the defense capability of the Soviet state and increasing the combat readiness of our Armed Forces."

Speaking of the ship's combat readiness, the speaker emphasized that it is comprised of the combat readiness of all members of the crew. Therefore each and every enlisted man and petty officer should endeavor to master military skills and his occupational specialty to the highest possible degree, should learn to utilize with maximum effectiveness the combat capabilities of the weapons and equipment entrusted to him, and to employ them skilfully under various combat situation conditions.

These words sounded particularly authoritative from the lips of the chief petty officer, since he himself displays an example in combat training and service. Aleksandr Zhirnov is an excellent performer in combat and political training, a specialist 1st class, and an active civic volunteer. His lectures at political instruction classes are distinguished by logical balance and structure, solid argumentation, and ideological conviction. The men always listen to him attentively and with interest. Today, for example, skillfully linking his discussion on the successes of the Soviet people in building communism with the tasks of the submarine's personnel, with his discussion he set the tone for the entire seminar session and encouraged the men to be active participants.

PO 1st Class Vladimir Tarabanov asked to speak. Discussing the political and labor enthusiasm in our country and progress in accomplishing the tasks of the 10th Five-Year Plan, he told of the achievements of his fellow countrymen from Kustanay and read excerpts from letters written by his father, an engineer at one of the enterprises, whose labor has been rewarded by several government decorations.

PO 1st Class Sergey Zhdanov, leader of an excellent-rated team, presented interesting data on the successes of the toilers of Donetskaya Oblast. Zhdanov's family have been miners for generations.

"When I get out of the navy I shall go to work in the mines," Sergey stated firmly to his comrades. "I shall carry on the Zhdanov worker dynasty."

Discussing the party's leadership role in building communism and in creating the material and technological foundation for communism, other men also cited examples of labor victories of their fellow countrymen with which they were familiar. Discussion included the mining of rich mineral deposits and development of agriculture in the Nonblack-Earth Zone of the RSFSR, construction of the Baikal-Amur Main Line and mighty hydroelectric power stations. Other new construction projects of the 10th Five-Year Plan were also named and indicated on the map.

There were no passive listeners in the audience -- each person wanted to present his own ideas, to supplement, expand upon or refine the statement made by his comrade.

A relaxed, productive atmosphere at the seminar session promoted active participation in discussing the report and topic items. It put the audience into the mood for frank, free exchange of opinions and comradely discussion. The group leader, Capt-Lt M. Prokhorchik, asked the men additional and leading questions, refined and clarified some points himself, in order more deeply to reveal the content of the topic, and drew syntheses and conclusions on each item.

Guiding the discussion on the achievements of the Soviet people in building communism, the propagandist endeavored to ensure that the audience understood with their minds and hearts that by performing combat training missions in an exemplary manner in the various regions of the world ocean, they were ensuring successful accomplishment of party plans by their fathers and mothers, older brothers and sisters, that together with them they were engaged in a common and essential cause -- strengthening the economic and defense might of the Soviet state.

Capt-Lt M. Prokhorchik recalled a statement made to him by the ship's deputy commander for political affairs, Capt 3d Rank V. Rudenko, following one of the classes: "Each mass-political measure at sea should help the submariners comprehend the importance of their difficult military labor and become more deeply aware that in perfecting their military skills and increasing the ship's combat readiness they are contributing toward strengthening the nation's defense capability, toward ensuring the security of the homeland and successful accomplishment of the targets of the 10th Five-Year Plan."

And one can state with full justification that today's seminar class in the group was in conformity with the instructions of the political worker and the spirit of the times. The group leader succeeded in generating among the audience an appropriate moral mood of enthusiasm about discussing vigilance and increasing the combat readiness of their ship.

The success of the seminar was predetermined in large measure by the level of political knowledge of the group leader, Capt-Lt M. Prokhorchik, his methods skill, his thorough preparation and innovative approach to the class. This officer had recently graduated from the evening university of Marxism-Leninism, and the Communists of the subunit had elected him party group organizer. He was also in the vanguard of socialist competition among

the ship's officers -- he had earned the title of master of military affairs and outstanding performer in combat and political training. For years now party member M. Prokhorchik has been an example in service, in political training, and in the ship's volunteer activities.

The seminar was preceded by a fact-filled lecture on the topic, presented by the submarine's commanding officer. The lecture was based on vivid figures and facts attesting to success in building communism in this country, on examples from the history of our navy and this ship, as well as from works of fiction. All this evoked heightened interest on the part of the audience.

Preparing the lecture for his men, the commanding officer once more turned to the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress and studied a number of decrees of CPSU Central Committee plenums, speeches by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and articles by USSR Minister of Defense Mar SU D. F. Ustinov. This helped him make the lecture up-to-date and well argued, taking into consideration the features of performance of combat training tasks by the crew on an ocean cruise.

Independent preparation for the seminar by the crew members was also well-organized. The group leader, together with his assistant, PO 2d Class Vladimir Pogrebnyak, provided them with the recommended literature, textbooks and visual aids. Based on materials from periodicals, Capt-Lt M. Prokhorchik selected interesting figures and facts on the topic "Two Worlds -- Two Ways of Life." PO 2d Class V. Pogrebnyak wrote out on separate sheets of paper V. I. Lenin's precepts to Soviet military personnel and selected several letters from submariners' parents, containing instructions to their sons.

The men prepared assiduously for a serious discussion at the seminar session: they studied and took notes on recommended readings from V. I. Lenin, the proceedings of the 25th CPSU Congress, read a textbook, articles from magazines and newspapers, and refreshed their memory on books they had read previously as well as fragments from motion pictures. From time to time the group leader would approach one of the men and quietly, in order not to disturb the others, inquire whether everything was clear and advise him on what ideas to jot down. If questions arose which were of interest to the entire group, the officer would interrupt the reading session for several minutes and briefly clarify them. Vladimir Pogrebnyak also assisted the men during independent reading.

In view of the men's differing level of political knowledge, the group leader gave them several individual assignments in the course of independent preparation. He instructed CPO Aleksandr Zhirnov, for example, to prepare for the seminar a report entitled "Successes of the Soviet people in the first year of the 10th Five-Year Plan." The officer did not simply assign this task to his subordinate but also assisted him in successfully carrying it out. He gave the CPO his recommendations on how best to organize the report and what literature he should study. A few days later he asked how preparations for the seminar were proceeding and whether he required assistance. When the report was ready, Zhirnov informed the group leader.

And the officer once again found time to talk with the chief petty officer and to look over the points of his presentation.

The other men were instructed to present during the seminar the main ideas from Lenin's writings "Great Initiative," and "Present Tasks of the Soviet Government." POs 1st Class P. Tarabanov and S. Zhdanov were instructed, on the basis of letters they had received from parents and comrades from enterprises, to relate the achievements of their fellow countrymen in the second year of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

Nor were the slower learners ignored, although there were only a few in the group. They were given active assistance by PO 2d Class N. Bolonin, who was enrolled in the party-Komsomol activist school under the combined unit political section. The assistant group leader also worked with them in preparing for the seminar.

The Komsomol activists were instructed to prepare visual aids for the class.

The above is only a partial list of measures which ensured an excellent-quality seminar.

With this we could end our discussion of officer M. Prokhorchik's group. But the entire point is that on this same day equally effective seminar classes were held in the groups led by Capt-Lt N. Rybal'chenko and Sr Lt V. Sidorov. Consequently the "secret" of success of the group we are discussing went beyond the framework of the experience of Capt-Lt M. Prokhorchik alone.

The unit's political section devotes constant attention to the training of the group leaders. It also keeps an eye on the quality of political instruction classes on naval ships. They hold regular seminars in the unit, during which instructive lectures are presented to group leaders on current topics of the training schedule, with discussion of the content and methods of forthcoming political instruction classes. At one such seminar volunteer propagandists shared their experience in organizing independent training of personnel; at another seminar they discussed how young personnel should be taught to work with books and take notes from primary sources; at a third they discussed how to organize work with slow-progress personnel. Experienced propagandists are frequently invited to seminars, to present for group leaders supplementary lectures and reports on current problems of our party's domestic and foreign policy, the international situation, military affairs, psychology and military education science.

The fundamentals of successful conduct of political instruction classes during an ocean cruise are laid down on shore. This is well understood on the submarine where Capt 3d Rank V. Rudenok serves as deputy commander for political affairs. Long before they put to sea the ship's political worker studied the subject matter of the forthcoming political instruction classes together with the group leaders. Taking this into consideration, they put together a ship's library for the cruise, selected feature and documentary films and filmstrips. During an extended cruise the group leaders and men on the

submarine had at their disposal the complete works of V. I. Lenin, a sufficient number of books and pamphlets containing the proceedings of the 25th CPSU Congress, the collected volumes "Marksizm-Leninizm o voyne i armii" [Marxism-Leninism on War and Army], "KPSS o Vooruzhennykh Silakh Sovetskogo Soyuza" [The CPSU on the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union], "V. I. Lenin o zashchite sotsialisticheskogo Otechestva" [V. I. Lenin on Defense of the Socialist Homeland], "KPSS v rezolyutsiyakh i resheniyakh s"yezdov, konferentsiy i Plenumov TsK" [The CPSU on Resolutions and Decisions of Congresses, Conferences and Central Committee Plenums], plus other political literature.

The quality and effectiveness of political instruction classes on a ship at sea depend in large measure on attention toward the men's training shown by the commanding officer and political worker, the party and Komsomol organizations.

On one occasion the submarine's commanding officer visited the political instruction group led by Sr Lt V. Tsiberov. He then analyzed the pluses and minuses of the session for the benefit of all volunteer propagandists. He stated his comments and recommendations in a calm and businesslike manner, and suggested how and from whom they could learn methods skills. Soon the question of the state of submariner political training and improvement in political instruction group leader methods skills was brought up for discussion at a party meeting. The ship's political worker presented a detailed report at this meeting and disclosed the positive experience of group leaders Capt-Lts M. Prokhorchik and N. Rybal'chenko. Following the report, all party members gave their views. Concrete measures were specified for improving the methods training of propagandists, including the rendering of assistance to Sr Lt V. Tsiberov.

Following the party meeting an open class was held with party member M. Prokhorchik's group. All group leaders attended. Both the instructive organization of the class and a detailed analysis of the session unquestionably benefited the propagandists. They offered sincere thanks to the ship's party activists for the excellent training demonstration.

The submarine's party organization constantly focuses attention on political training of the submarine crew. Party bureau secretary Capt 3d Rank N. Khomyak, visiting the group sessions, assiduously collects beneficial items of advanced know-how. The positive experience of one of the top group leaders, Capt-Lt M. Prokhorchik, was synthesized at his initiative and studied by all volunteer propagandists, and at his suggestion a display stand was built, to exhibit letters from parents giving instructions to their sons, a display which is regularly updated and utilized at political instruction classes. At his insistence a leaflet was put out during the cruise, publicizing one of the top members of PO 1st Class Vladimir Tarabanov's group.

Party activists are constantly seeking ways to improve the quality and effectiveness of submariner political training. They periodically invite

to attend party bureau meetings all political instruction group leaders. Analyzing the state of affairs and determining the difficulties encountered by the propagandists, they always render assistance, for everybody realizes that it is no simple matter to organize political instruction of military personnel in such a manner that the knowledge they acquire is fused into convictions and influences improvement in the quality of combat training and service.

When the lecture is over they concern themselves with the question of what additional mass measures can be organized under conditions of a long cruise, in order to help the men more thoroughly assimilate the subject, to broaden their political knowledge, and to teach them better to understand the inter-relationship between the study topics and the present day as well as with their combat training tasks. In preparing for the seminar discussed above, party members M. Khomyak and V. Apal'kov, members of the lecturer team under the auspices of the ship's party bureau, gave political information briefings on the military-political situation in the Atlantic region. Before they put to sea, other volunteer propagandists inquired about how neighboring ships were preparing for this topic and whether there were any new techniques they could adopt; they visited ships which had returned from long cruises, and then assiduously transferred positive experience to their own political instruction groups.

The submarine's Komsomol activists are also involved in the general concern with improving the quality of crew political instruction. In preparation for this seminar they organized a specific-topic evening entitled "Our Profession is Defense of the Homeland." The activists made sure that the evening left a deep impression in the hearts of the submariners. Presented material included Lenin's behests to Soviet fighting men, the conclusions of the 25th CPSU Congress on the importance of military labor, and poems on the homeland of the October Revolution, on the courage and staunchness of submariners, and on naval friendship born on submarines cruising in the depths of the sea. Speakers that evening included officers and warrant officers with experience of several ocean cruises, as well as persons who had not left their parental home until recently and who were on a long cruise for the first time.

The submariners remembered the Lenin reading entitled "V. I. Lenin on Defense of the Socialist Homeland" as well as a reader's conference on M. Sholokhov's book "Oni srazhalis' za Rodinu" [They Fought for Their Country], in the preparations for which Komsomol activists G. Kolomentsev, V. Kovalenko and V. Zhuravel' invested much labor, youth ingenuity and inventiveness. The attractive posters, diagrams and slogans prepared by Sr Sns N. Ryabov and A. Romanov for these activities were also subsequently utilized at political instruction classes.

Party and Komsomol activists are also constantly concerned with ensuring that each and every crew member becomes an active reader of political literature and that every man attends all mass political measures, which help more

thoroughly understand the complex phenomena of societal affairs and the world political situation. The submariner of course needs all this not in order to receive a grade of excellent in the seminar but primarily to broaden his political knowledge.

...They had just completed the critique of past political instruction classes when the horn once again sounded an alert. The specialists took their stations alongside control panels and equipment. The faces of the veteran sailors grew stern, while commands became firmer and reports more precise. The alert once again reminded each crew member that on an ocean patrol vigilance must not be lessened even for an instant.

Here out in the vast expanses of the world ocean 18-year-old boys in sailor's striped shirts mature more rapidly in the performance of complex combat training missions. Military skills and political maturity come to them more quickly on a submarine, which experiences an intense combat life, where time is scheduled minute by minute.

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INFORMATION REQUIRED IN RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PARTY MEMBERSHIP

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 12, Jun 77 signed to press 1 Jun 77 pp 86-87

[Unattributed article: "Recommendation for Party Membership"]

[Text] Readers I. Golubev, V. Samokhvalov and others have written to ask what should be the content of a recommendation for party membership. This article is in response to their request.

The 25th CPSU Congress focused attention on the need for further improvement in the qualitative composition of party ranks. "...The further we advance, the greater the tasks performed by the party," states the Central Committee report to the CPSU Congress, "the greater the concern we should have for filling party ranks with fresh manpower, from those who have earned the recognition of the primary party organization and the entire collective, those who are doing a fine and vigorous job in production and in civic affairs."

The CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "On the Work of the Party Organizations of Kirgizia on Taking New Members Into the Party and Indoctrination of Probationary Members of the CPSU" also points to this party congress demand.

One of the measures which guarantee selection for party membership of persons who are genuinely dedicated to the cause of communism and who are actively participating in building communism is improvement in individual selection and increasing the responsibility of the recommending individuals.

A person desiring to join the CPSU must submit three recommendations of party members, while members of Komsomol or CPSU probationary members working in elected supervisory Komsomol bodies require two recommendations from CPSU members and a recommendation from the primary Komsomol organization, which is equivalent to a recommendation of a CPSU member. The CPSU Party Rules grant the right of recommendation not to all party members, but only to those who have been party members at least 5 years and who have known the applicant at least 1 year, working together in production and civic

activities. It is important to the party organization that the recommending individual did not know the applicant as a fellow worker at some time in past years but recently.

A CPSU member or Komsomol organization, in giving a recommendation, is assuring the party organization that the applicant meets the requirements of the Party Rules as regards his professional, political and moral qualities, and is worthy of CPSU membership. There is no standard form of recommendation. It may be written in any form, by the recommending individual personally, and it must be clear and legible. The recommendation shall state the following: last name, first name, patronymic, total number of years of party membership, and the party card number of the recommending individual, where he is employed and what his job is, how long he has known the applicant at work and in civic activities, and where he worked with him.

This is followed by a description of the professional, political and moral qualities of the applicant, and his participation in civic affairs, as required by the CPSU Party Rules. It should be evident from the recommendation what the applicant's attitude is toward performance of his duties on the job, what concrete results he has achieved in combat and political training, military discipline, and if a commander is being recommended, the recommending individual shall state the performance results of the subunit he commands; the recommending individual shall note his participation in the voluntary and civic activities of the collective and in what it consists; what he is doing to increase his political awareness, and to raise his military and cultural level. In describing the applicant's moral qualities, the recommending individual should cover his observance of the principles of the moral code and assess his moral stability. If a probationary member is seeking to become a full member of the CPSU, the recommendation must stress how the applicant performed during the period of probationary membership and how he prepared for becoming a full member.

In recommendations it is also appropriate to specify recommendations for the applicant, such as that he devote greater attention to improving his military qualifications, that he devote more time to raising his children, that he permanently rid himself of some negative character trait, deficiency in his personal conduct, etc. This kind of information will help party members come to a correct decision at the party meeting on whether to accept the applicant to CPSU membership.

Dates in recommendations shall be specified precisely (date, month, year).

A probationary member shall assemble the required documents for acceptance to full party membership upon completion of his probationary period. The primary party organization shall consider an application for party membership only if all required documents have been submitted and have been properly made out.

If a membership recommendation is submitted by the secretary, his signature shall be attested by the party organization deputy secretary. A seal carrying the code name of the unit shall be affixed to the recommendation.

Prior to certifying a recommendation, the party organization secretary shall verify that it is in conformity with the requirements of the CPSU Party Rules, namely that the recommending individual in fact has known the applicant for at least 1 year in joint service and volunteer activities, that the recommending individual has been a party member the number of years required by the CPSU Party Rules, and that the number of his party card is correctly indicated. Care must be taken to ensure that the recommendation contains not obsolete information but data from the most recent work period of the applicant prior to applying for party membership.

When a recommendation for party membership is given to a comrade who is serving in another combined unit or establishment, it shall be certified by the political section chief or deputy chief, affixing the seal of the political section for party documents with code name.

The question of recommending a member of Komsomol for party membership shall be considered and settled at a meeting of the primary (equivalent to primary) Komsomol organization. The decision of a meeting of a Komsomol organization authorized to act as a primary organization shall be confirmed by the Komsomol committee of the unit or naval ship. The decision reached at the meeting may read approximately as follows:

"1. Comrade Gusev, Nikolay Ivanovich, born 1956, member of Komsomol from 1972, is hereby recommended for acceptance as a probationary member of the CPSU (for full membership in the CPSU).

"2. A recommendation of the following content shall be issued: (followed by the text of the recommendation, which is recorded in the meeting minutes)."

The demands imposed on a Komsomol organization recommendation are the same as on recommendations of CPSU members. A Komsomol organization may recommend for probationary membership in the CPSU (full membership in the CPSU) a member of Komsomol who has been on the rolls of that organization at least 1 year.

The recommendation shall be in the form of an excerpt from the official record of the proceedings and shall be signed by the Komsomol organization secretary. In those cases where the decision of the Komsomol organization is ratified by the Komsomol committee, it shall be stated that the decision of the Komsomol organization to issue the recommendation has been approved by the Komsomol committee, with the identity of the committee specified, plus the document number and the date.

Recommendations shall be certified by the deputy commander for political affairs, and where there is none, by the political section chief or his assistant for Komsomol affairs. Certification signatures shall be set up approximately as follows: "I certify the recommendation of the Komsomol organization (organizations identifying designation indicated), issued to Komsomol member (last name, first name, patronymic) for membership in the

CPSU: Deputy Commander of military unit 00000 for political affairs, Major Karpov," followed by the date. The signature shall be authenticated with the unit's official seal, with the code name or Komsomol seal of the political section.

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SECOND VOLUME OF SOVIET MILITARY ENCYCLOPEDIA REVIEWED

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[Review by Prof Col A. Sidorenko, Doctor of Military Science, of the second volume of "Sovetskaya Voyennaya Entsiklopediya", Voenizdat, Moscow, 1976, 640 pages]

[Text] Voenizdat has published the second volume of the Soviet Military Encyclopedia.* It contains approximately 1,200 entries, covering a broad range of military subjects, plus more than 500 maps, diagrams, drawings, and a large number of photographs, which serve not only as illustrative material but also increase the cognitive value of the volume as a whole.

First of all we should note that the articles contained in this volume represent a high level of ideology and theory; they constitute a felicitous combination of clarity in defining terms and a scientific presentation of the history, contemporary state and future development prospects of military affairs.

The Soviet people and all progressive mankind are preparing to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- the main events of the 20th century. Of particular significance in this connection is the entry entitled "Great October Socialist Revolution." It discusses in detail the historic pattern of the socialist revolution in Russia, shows the struggle by the Bolshevik Party, headed by V. I. Lenin, to create political and military forces for the establishment of Soviet rule, and reveals the world-historic significance of the victorious Great October Revolution.

The world's first socialist state arose as a result of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The Soviet Government demonstrated to all the peoples of this planet the sole correct way out of the bloody chaos of wars in which they had been plunged by the exploiter system. The first political act of

* "Sovetskaya Voyennaya Entsiklopediya" [Soviet Military Encyclopedia], Vol 2, Babylon to Civilian; Voenizdat, 1976, 640 pages, with illustrations, price 4 rubles.

the new government was the Lenin Peace Decree. The Great October Revolution signaled a historic turning point in the fate of our country and ushered in a new era -- the era of transition by mankind from capitalism to socialism.

In the 60 years since the revolution our people have traveled a journey equal to centuries. Building of a society of advanced socialism in the USSR -- the highest achievement of social progress -- became the most important result of the selfless labor of Soviet citizens. And we owe all achieved successes, including successful defense of the homeland against our numerous enemies, to our Communist Party. The materials contained in this volume offer the opportunity more fully and deeply to comprehend CPSU military policy and the party's guiding and directing role in Soviet military organizational development. A detailed article entitled "Military Policy" gives a scientific definition of this policy, demonstrates its sources, change in the content, forms and ways of solving problems in conformity with change in the objective conditions of development of the socialist state. The article states that the scientific foundations of the military policy of the proletarian party were laid down by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. Vladimir Il'ich Lenin innovatively developed the theory of Marxism and enriched it with outstanding scientific discoveries. The CPSU, guided by the ideals of Lenin, consistently has implemented and is implementing its military policy, taking into account the specific historical situation. The essence of CPSU military policy, the article stresses, is contained in the new party Program, which states that the party "considers it essential to maintain the defense might of the Soviet state and the combat readiness of its Armed Forces, at a level which ensures decisive and total defeat of any enemy who dares encroach upon the Soviet homeland."

CPSU military policy is inseparably linked with the economy, domestic and foreign policy of the USSR. Marxist-Leninist theses comprise its theoretical foundation: on the decisive role of the world socialist system and its influence on the course of societal development; on peaceful coexistence of countries with differing social systems; on the possibility of preventing a world war; on the character of wars in the contemporary era and the attitude of Marxist-Leninist parties toward wars; on the factors which determine the course and outcome of war. A central position in CPSU military policy is occupied by questions of development and consolidation of the Armed Forces. Leadership by the CPSU is the basic foundation of Soviet military organizational development.

The article "Military-Combat Work of the Bolshevik Party" demonstrates the activities of the party headed by V. I. Lenin, to establish Red Guard detachments and to win over the army and navy masses in the czarist army to the side of the revolution during the period of struggle for the dictatorship of the proletariat. The revolutionary army created by the party proved itself fully in the course of the victorious armed rebellion and in defending the revolution in the first months following the victory, and served as a

basis for building an army of a new type. The experience of military-combat activities by the Bolsheviks is of world-historic significance. Its major principles have also found practical application in the activities of the brother Communist parties and have become the property of the world worker and national liberation movement.

Problems of war constitute one of the objects of acute ideological struggle at the contemporary stage. The ideologues of imperialism have advanced dozens of various (social, technocratic, naturalist, religious, etc) "theories," in which they distort the essence, causes, social character and types of wars of the contemporary era. With this the exploiter classes pursue the aim of justifying their aggressive policy, camouflaging it, showing war as an inevitable, eternal evil, as blind fate. Refuting such fabrications, the authors of the article "War" base their discussion on the Marxist-Leninist definition of war as a complex sociopolitical phenomenon, a continuation of politics by violent means. V. I. Lenin wrote that "precisely this was always the view of Marx and Engels, who saw each war as a continuation of the politics of given, interested powers -- and of different classes within them -- at a given time" ("Poln. Sobr. Soch." [Complete Works], Vol 26, page 224).

This article persuasively demonstrates that military forces are employed as the main and decisive means to achieve political goals in war, in addition to economic, diplomatic, ideological and other means of struggle. The article contains a detailed description of just and unjust, progressive and reactionary wars. Concrete examples are used to examine the historical types of wars on the basis of their sociopolitical content.

Revealing the problems of war and peace in the contemporary era, the authors emphasize that the most important conclusion of Marxism-Leninism is that as long as imperialism exists there will remain the danger of aggressive wars. The nature of imperialism has not changed. Evidence of this in particular is the current persistent attempts by U.S. ruling circles to revise the results of the Vladivostok agreements and their stubborn disinclination to agree to coordinated mutual strategic arms reduction. In contrast to the aggressive policies of imperialism, the Soviet Union firmly and consistently implements a policy of active defense of peace and strengthening of international security.

The articles "Armed Combat," "Civil War," "Geopolitical Theories of War," and "Global War" also help more deeply comprehend such a complex sociopolitical phenomenon as war.

The Communist Party has always devoted and is continuing to devote unrelenting attention to strengthening of the nation's defense might. The encyclopedia states that the function of our army and navy is to defend the socialist achievements of the Soviet people, the freedom and independence of the USSR, while together with the armed forces of the other socialist nations they guarantee the security of the entire socialist community against

encroachments by the imperialist aggressors and serve as a reliable bulwark of world peace.

One of the articles is titled "Armed Forces of the USSR." It discloses the root difference between the armed forces of the socialist countries and those of the capitalist nations. "Our Armed Forces," stated comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "are indoctrinated in a theory of total dedication to the socialist homeland, the ideals of peace and internationalism, and the ideals of friendship among peoples. Precisely in these areas the Soviet Armed Forces differ from the bourgeois armed forces. It is precisely for this that Soviet citizens love their armed forces and are proud of them.

The article also discusses the structure of direction of national defense and organization of supervision of party-political work in the Soviet Army and Navy, as well as discussing the history of establishment and the principal stages of development of the Soviet Armed Forces.

With all the colossal military-technical capabilities of our army and navy, the authors note, people comprise their principal strength. The most important qualities of Soviet fighting men are total dedication to the Communist Party and the socialist homeland, a high degree of ideological conditioning, broad political knowledge, organization and efficiency, a high degree of discipline, thorough specialized knowledge and skills in the employment of weapons and military equipment.

The reader will find in this volume interesting materials on the Air Force, Navy, National Air Defense Forces, airborne forces, signal troops, internal troops, as well as on the General Staff and Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

An article entitled "Warsaw Pact" deals with the history of the genesis and principles of military cooperation of the socialist countries and their armed forces. The authors emphasize that the Warsaw Pact Organization is of a defensive nature. It embodies the Leninist ideals of proletarian internationalism and a strong alliance of the nations of the victorious proletariat. V. I. Lenin emphasized that peoples which have chosen the socialist path of development "need a close military and economic alliance, for otherwise the capitalists... will crush and strangle us one by one" ("Poln. Sobr. Soch.," Vol 40, page 46).

In drawing up the Warsaw Pact the socialist countries also defined its main objective -- to ensure their security, to maintain peace in Europe and to prevent another world war. This is fully in conformity with the goals formulated in the UN Charter. This article reveals the difference between the Warsaw Pact Organization and the aggressive imperialist blocs.

In the postwar years our military press has published considerable materials connected with definition of the subject, essence and structure of military science. The encyclopedia gives a clear definition of military science as

the system of knowledge on the character and laws of war, preparation of the armed forces and the country for war and the modes of its conduct. It is stressed that military science is of a class character. Armed combat in war comprises its principal object of investigation.

Soviet military science, which is of a clearly-marked class character, is based on Marxist-Leninist doctrine and the experience of war. It contains the following theories: art of warfare, military organizational development, military training and indoctrination, military economics, and rear services. It also extensively utilizes the results of research in the social, natural and applied sciences for developing new weapons and new means of support of combat operations.

It is evident from the materials in this volume that military science was formed and developed during an extended historical period. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels were the first thinkers to apply dialectical materialism to analysis of the development of military affairs. Further developing their views, V. I. Lenin laid the foundations of Soviet military science. Under new historical conditions -- in the era of imperialism and proletarian revolution -- he made an enormous contribution to Marxist teaching on war and army and to the elaboration of the root theses of Soviet military science, closely linked with doctrine on defense of the socialist homeland. V. I. Lenin not only formulated the principles of Soviet military science but also successfully implemented them during the years of civil war and military intervention.

The authors demonstrate the stage-by-stage development of Soviet military science, its contemporary achievements, as well as its root difference from bourgeois military science.

Considerable space in the second volume is devoted to materials connected with the theory and practice of conduct of military operations on land, sea and in the air. The article entitled "Art of Warfare," for example, reveals the content and interrelationships of its component parts -- strategy, operational art and tactics, and discusses their development. It extensively demonstrates the development and improvement of Soviet art of warfare. The defeat of Nazi Germany and militarist Japan in the last war served as a brilliant confirmation of its high level.

The general theses stated in the article are developed and concretized in materials on the following topics: "Art of Naval Warfare," "Air Operation," "Airborne Assault Operation," "Encounter Battle," "Meeting Engagement," "Surprise," "Coordinated Action," and others. In these articles one can trace both the history of development and contemporary views on the forms and modes of organization and conduct of combat operations by our Armed Forces and other armed forces. Revelation of such categories as main thrust, air supremacy, naval supremacy, and others will unquestionably promote a unity of views on the part of Soviet military cadres.

Of great cognitive interest are the articles entitled "Military Commissar" and "Military Council." The former presents the history of adoption of the institution of commissars in different countries and in the USSR Armed Forces, reveals the functions and roles of our military commissars in the civil war, in the period of peacetime construction and during the Great Patriotic War. The present generation of political workers is continuing the glorious traditions of the Soviet military commissars. A detailed article discusses the history of the origin of military councils, reveals their composition and basic functions, and emphasizes that the experience of activities of the military councils of our Armed Forces as collegial military supervisory bodies is being widely utilized in other socialist countries.

The readers' attention will also be drawn by the articles on World War II, 1939-1945, and on the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union, 1941-1945. Elaborated on the basis of Marxist-Leninist methodology and the latest achievements of historical science in the USSR and in other countries, taking into account vast quantities of documentary materials, they will help the reader more deeply understand the complex processes of World War II.

This article reveals from a scientific position and with solid argumentation, the causes and the sociopolitical character of the war and demonstrates that the forced entry of the Soviet Union into the war against the countries of the fascist bloc which had attacked it ultimately confirmed its just character on the side of the antifascist coalition. The article presents concisely but persuasively the main events of the war, demonstrates the decisive role of the Soviet Union and its Armed Forces in defeating the shock forces of world imperialism, and summarizes the results and lessons of the war.

A worthy place in this volume is allocated to the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union. The article dedicated to this war describes the situation on the eve of the war, the course of combat operations period by period, and the party's enormous role in mobilizing and organizing the Soviet people to defeat the fascist aggressors. During the years of the Great Patriotic War the Soviet people accomplished a deed unprecedented in history. They succeeded not only in defending the achievements of the October Revolution but also made a decisive contribution to the cause of saving European and world civilization from destruction by the fascist barbarians. The Communist Party was the organizer and inspirational force behind the victory of the Soviet people in this war. It united and consolidated the efforts of the Soviet people, secured a unity of battle front and home front, and transformed the country into a single fighting camp. The Central Committee was its combat headquarters. The party sent 1.5 million Communists to the front, including tens of thousands of top-echelon party, government, trade union and Komsomol officials, to strengthen party supervision of the armed forces. Under the leadership of the CPSU the Soviet people surmounted initial military setbacks and achieved victory over Nazi Germany, and subsequently over imperialist Japan as well.

Summarizing the military-political results and lessons of the Great Patriotic War, the authors note the vast vital energies of the Soviet state, the strength of its social and governmental system, the moral-political unity of the Soviet people and their solidarity behind the Communist Party, boundless love for the socialist homeland, courage and mass heroism.

"Communist ideology was, is and will continue to be the life-giving source of our strength," stated Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in a speech dedicated to the 30th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. "The party's enormous ideological-political work constituted our powerful weapon during the war. It serves as a mighty factor in accomplishing the magnificent domestic and international tasks facing us today."

The materials contained in the Soviet Military Encyclopedia persuasively exposed the lies of the bourgeois falsifiers of the history of World War II, aimed at distorting the policies of the USSR, at depreciating its decisive contribution to the defeat of fascism, and at exaggerating the role played by the Western powers in achieving victory.

The volume contains interesting materials on the 15 most important operations of the Great Patriotic War.

Of unquestionable interest are the articles on the 2d, 8th, 18th and the guards combined-arms armies, on the air armies, and on many combined units and units of the Soviet Army and Navy. In particular, the article "18th Army" notes that this army fought its way a total of 2,000 km, while its troops were engaged in continuous combat for a period of 45 months. An important condition for the combat success of this army was well-organized party-political work. Much credit in this goes to Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. For more than 2 years he headed the political section of the famed 18th Army.

A number of articles contain information on military geography, information on such countries as Great Britain, the Hungarian People's Republic, Venezuela, Haiti, Guatemala, Guinea, the German Democratic Republic, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and others. These articles describe the historical development, geography and climate, economy, social and governmental system, the domestic and foreign policy of these countries, their role and place in the present world balance of power, the social-class and ethnic structure of the population, political parties, composition and structure of the armed forces.

In addition to articles on various countries, this volume contains much information on cities and towns. In particular, the articles on Vil'nyus, Volgograd, Voronezh, Vyaz'ma and others reflect the history of their development and their contribution to the struggle for establishment of Soviet rule during the civil war years and toward gaining victory over the German-fascist invaders in the Great Patriotic War.

Considerable attention in this volume is devoted to a description of modern arms and new equipment. Articles of a military-technical character include "Helicopter Carrier," "Explosives," "Airborne Assault Equipment," "Computer Hardware," and others. A combination of scientific content and easily-understandable presentation enables the reader to gain a fairly clear picture of the principles of design, combat capabilities and modes of employment of various technical means in military affairs. This is also promoted by the fact that the majority of military technical terms are illustrated by quality photographs and drawings.

The combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces is determined in large measure by the level of professional training, the excellent moral-political and professional qualities of officer cadres. Therefore the party constantly devotes unabating attention to their training and indoctrination. In this area we should mention materials on the service academies, military institutes, higher military command, political, engineering and other schools, as well as officer training programs. The articles on higher military educational institutions present the history of their establishment and their contribution toward training highly-skilled cadres for the army and navy who are totally dedicated to the Communist Party and the Soviet homeland.

In addition, in the article entitled "Military Educational Institutions of the Capitalist Countries" the reader will find information on training of officer cadres in the United States, Great Britain, the FRG, Japan and other countries, whose entire system of military training and education is of a clearly-marked militarist thrust.

This volume contains biographical information on prominent government and military leaders: N. A. Voznesenskiy, K. Ye. Voroshilov, K. Gottwald, H. Hoffmann, Minister for National Defense of the German Democratic Republic, and Vo Nguyen Giap, Minister of National Defense of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The reader will also find biographies of Mars SU A. V. Vasilevskiy, L. A. Govorov, F. I. Tolikov, Flt Adm SU S. G. Gorshkov, Chief Mar Arty N. N. Voronov, Chief Mars Avn K. A. Vershinin and A. Ye. Golovanov, as well as other military leaders, famous scientists and heroes, as well as the Soviet Union's first cosmonaut, Col Yu. A. Gagarin, and other cosmonauts.

The second volume of the Soviet Military Encyclopedia will unquestionably constitute a valuable aid for our military cadres in their theoretical and daily practical work. Study of the scientific knowledge systematized in this volume will help expand the political and military knowledge of Soviet military readers and will serve the cause of further strengthening of the combat might of our Armed Forces and successful accomplishment of the tasks assigned them by the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

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HOLDING OF OPEN PARTY MEETINGS FOR MEMBERSHIP URGED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 May 77 p 2

[Article by Col A. Zubashev, secretary of the party commission under the Political Directorate of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District: "At the Open Meeting"]

[Text] The question of party membership has always been and remains a key question of party development. For this reason, it is quite natural that among the other problems of party life examined by the 25th CPSU Congress, an important place was given to membership in the CPSU and to the growth and strengthening of the party ranks. The congress stressed that the further we move ahead and the greater tasks solved by the party, the more concern should be shown for adding fresh forces to its ranks. However, the party does not force its numerical growth. The congress determined that the party ranks should be filled out by those who actively prove themselves in production and social life, and who have merited the recognition of the primary party organization and the entire collective.

The recognition of the primary party organization and the entire collective is not an abstract concept. Recognition can be won only by the person who in deed has shown that he is joining the party, in using Lenin's words, not for the sake of obtaining any advantages, but rather in the name of unstinting work for the benefit of communism. In this regard of fundamental importance is the statement of the CPSU Central Committee contained in the Decree "On the Work of the Party Organizations of Kirgiz in Admitting Candidate Members of the CPSU to the Party and Indoctrination" that admission to the party is to be carried out as a rule at open party meetings with a discussion of the merits and shortcomings of the persons to be admitted, that is, to settle these questions publically, before the collective.

The daily practices of our primary party organizations which have been entrusted with particular responsibility for the admission and indoctrination of young communists show that a review of the applications of persons wishing to join the CPSU at open party meetings not only helps to improve the qualitative make-up of the party recruits, but also makes it possible to

turn the party meetings into a school of indoctrination both for the communists as well as for all the nonparty comrades present at them.

Many party collectives have acquired positive experience in preparing and holding open party meetings for admission to the CPSU. For example, here is how an open party meeting was held recently in the field engineer battalion where Sr Lt N. Gudim is the party organization secretary. The announcement of the forthcoming open party meeting for the admission of Sr Lt A. Shatilov as a candidate member of the CPSU was put up several days before the meetings. The announcement stated that the members of the Komsomol and nonparty servicemen were invited to the meeting. The party activists talked with some of them, and advised them not only to be present at the meeting but also to state their opinion on the fellow serviceman joining the party.

On the agenda of the meeting was one question, admission to the CPSU, and this predetermined the examination of it with the required thoroughness. After the application, the questionnaire and all the recommendations had been read, and the applicant had answered the questions asked of him (and there were many of them), an exchange of opinions started. Seven persons, including four communists, two Komsomol members and one nonparty serviceman, participated in discussing Shatilov's application. They mentioned the positive qualities of the applicant, good wishes were stated, and there was also criticism. The meeting unanimously admitted Komsomol member Shatilov as a candidate member of the CPSU. The meeting was a public and thorough discussion before the collective of the merits and shortcomings of the person to be admitted to the CPSU.

The demand for admission to the party at open party meetings applies, in our view, not only to meetings of the primary party organizations, but also to the party groups, the company and battalion party organizations, at which the applications of persons joining the CPSU are reviewed. For example, it was very correct when the application of the Komsomol member Lt V. Voyevodin, the platoon commander from the company imeni Hero of the Soviet Union, Political Leader V. Klochkov, for admission as a CPSU candidate member was examined at an open meeting of the company party group, at an open meeting of the battalion party organization, and then at an open regimental party meeting. And everywhere at the party meetings, along with the communists, nonparty servicemen participated in discussing the application of the Komsomol member. The young officer was unanimously admitted as a CPSU candidate member.

Such a practice, we feel, complies fully to the demands of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on the party organization of Kirgiz that the party organizations more profoundly study and more fully consider the opinion of both the communists and the nonparty comrades about the persons joining the party. Certainly all of them serve side by side and know each other well not only in service but also in daily life.

The experience of the party organization of one of our regiments shows how important this is for preventing mistakes in admission to the CPSU. Not long ago, here they were determining the question of admitting the platoon commander, Sr Lt V. Puzanov, as a CPSU candidate member. The party bureau, having reviewed his application, recommended to the meeting that Puzanov be admitted as a CPSU candidate member. However, the open party meeting of the regimental organization which was attended by nonparty servicemen did not agree with the opinion of the party bureau. The Komsomol member, Officer V. Troshin, who spoke at the meeting said that, in his opinion, it was too early to admit Comrade Puzanov to the party. He was still poorly prepared as a specialist, and was not the best indoctrinator. Komsomol member Troshin pointed to a number of shortcomings in the personal conduct of the person who had applied to join the party. The communists listened closely to the words of the Komsomol member and, having discussed the critical comments against Puzanov, refused him admittance as a candidate member by a majority, over two-thirds, of the votes.

The meeting was attended by one of the persons who had recommended Puzanov, the communist, Sr Lt M. Suleymenov. Upon the request of the meeting, he had to answer to his comrades for submitting an unobjective recommendation. The communists criticized Suleymenov for a lack of principles, and the party bureau was instructed to explain to the communists the demand of a responsible approach to submitting recommendations for admission to the party.

The experience of conducting open party meetings for admission to the party and the course of carrying out the demands in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on the Kirgiz party organization were recently thoroughly discussed at a district meeting of party commission secretaries. Its participants were unanimous: the practice of admission to the party at open party meetings has proven fully effective. There are fewer mistakes in admission, the demands placed upon the applicants have increased, and the responsibility of the recommending persons has been raised. At the same time, the party commission secretaries frankly discussed why in individual party organizations the demand for admission to the party at open party meetings is being slowly introduced.

The comrades, in particular, emphasized that individual young secretaries of the party organizations have a very hazy notion of just what an open party meeting should be. One of the participants at the assembly related that in their party organizations they have made it a practice in the announcements of the open meetings to include an invitation addressed to all the Komsomol members and the nonparty servicemen. Some persons in the unit doubted whether such an appeal was correct. What would happen if the entire regiment turned up at the open party meeting? They were answered: "Well, we will move the meeting to the regimental club." A speaker related the interesting piece of information that on 15 September 1921, PRAVDA announced that in Baumanskiy Rayon of Moscow, almost 400 nonparty persons attended a meeting of a party cell consisting of 9 persons.

The discussion of the question of holding open party meetings for admission to the CPSU at the district assembly of party commission secretaries was useful and also very timely. The positive experience of the party organizations and the party bodies on this question at present has been generalized by the district political directorate in a special review.

We see our task in improving in the future the practices of conducting open party meetings for admission to the CPSU, and to constantly teach the party activists and primarily the party organization secretaries the advanced practice of preparing and holding such meetings. This is one of the conditions for further improving the qualitative make-up of the party recruits, as well as the activeness and militancy of our party organizations in successfully solving the responsible tasks confronting the units and subunits.

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ROLE OF SPORTS IN MILITARY TRAINING PLANS VIEWED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 May 77 p 2

[Article by Sr Lt V. Movchan, unit head of physical training and sports:
"The Effect of Participation"]

[Text] Flames engulfed the narrow "corridor" in the "enemy" defenses through which the company commanded by Sr Lt V. Belousov was to break through. The flames illuminated the faces of the soldiers who were preparing to cross the firey space at a run.

"Aren't you overdoing it a little bit with the fire?" the chief of the regimental chemical service was asked by one of the operators of the filming group which was working on the subject of the TV broadcast "I Serve the Soviet Union!" "We cannot get closer than 10 meters. What about waiting for the flames to die out a little?"

"You yourself asked that everything be as if in actual combat," said Capt A. Gusakov.

"And you won't doubt it," said Sr Sgt N. Nikitin who was standing nearby, in straightening his helmet. "We won't get into any problems. The situation is more complex in our exercises and training."

The motorized rifle troops acted fearlessly and boldly under the difficult conditions. In decisively crossing the trenches and the ruins, the destroyed stairways and facades of buildings, the men advanced through the fire and smoke, firing their automatics. The soldiers affirmed that they were ready--psychologically and physically--for combat under a situation requiring maximum use of forces and previously acquired skills.

Such qualities as strength, endurance, and agility have long ceased to be the sole criteria in assessing the physical preparedness of the troops. At present psychological strength and the ability to successfully apply physical qualities in a situation as close as possible to real combat have moved to the forefront.

Our motorized rifle regiment of the Motorized Rifle Samara-Ul'yanovsk, Berdichev, Iron Division which was the initiator of the socialist competition in the Ground Forces for properly celebrating the 60th anniversary of October, among the other pledges, assumed the following: 95 percent of the personnel should master the standards of the VSK [Military Sports Complex] and sports categories. A major role is given to physical training and sports so that they become a real and effective support in the struggle for the effectiveness and quality of military service. And this can be achieved only in the instance when a close, creative contact has been established between the physical training specialists and the subunit commanders and the chiefs of the various services.

Such participation of a physical training specialist has become obligatory in working out the exercise plans for virtually all disciplines. For example, it is no accident that recently during the training sessions for defense against weapons of mass destruction, relays in protective gear and the crossing of fire obstacles have been more and more often organized.

Not all of the commanders immediately began to seek the aid of the physical training and sports chiefs in compiling the combat training plans. Some of them had to be convinced using the examples of the best subunits and their commanders such as officers V. Kashcheyev, V. Belousov and Yu. Portnov. These were the first to respond to a certainly not new but rather rational proposal of making all moves to training areas, under the conditions of the training field and at the firing range at double time.

"I see you plan to train runners," Sr Lt V. Belousov was told skeptically by his colleague Lt V. Semenov.

"But what would you do if you had to cross difficult areas of terrain in combat?" replied Belousov. "Certainly an armored personnel carrier cannot go everywhere in the mountains...."

A strong argument in favor of moving without the aid of transport was the cross-country race held on one of the Sundays involving all the subunits. The company commanded by Sr Lt V. Belousov showed the best time at the finish.

Of course, if a physical training specialist helps the company commanders in organizing the training process from his office, the benefit from this will be minimal. And we must admit that some officers from our service do not go very willingly to the training center, the firing range or testing grounds. At the same time, the place of the physical training chief is next to the personnel. Only then will the "return" from his activities correspond to the tasks confronting them.

How should one specifically organize one's work in this area? Let me mention the experience acquired in our division. For example, in our plans for exercises in firing training, we always include the exercises from the VSK. This is done with good reason. Long ago it was noted that the men

who fulfilled the category standards in the AK-1 exercise with the first rounds hit the targets in field firing. For this reason, at present in each exercise the commanders create additional training points for firing from small-caliber weapons, an automatic and the Makarov pistol. As a rule, this is supervised by the physical training and sports chiefs. The possibility of counting the hits on the targets, and consequently, to compare the results makes it possible to conduct the exercises in a competitive rhythm, and helps to rapidly train the men in the secrets of accurate firing. The additional training areas have helped to eliminate the pauses which occurred previously in the firing exercises. And consequently, their effectiveness has increased. Many soldiers have fulfilled the classification standards for sports shooting, and as affirmation that such rated athletes will not fail in combat, a majority of the subunits constantly demonstrates good and excellent results in firing.

The constant contact of the physical training specialists with the commanders of all levels in no way means the taking over of some by others. And certainly it still happens where certain commanders are ready to put their obligations of training the personnel off onto the shoulders of the physical training specialists and chiefs. At one time I went to help conduct a demonstration exercise in one of the subunits. Having spotted me, the battalion commander was pleased. "Take over the company," he said, "and train the personnel. I need the officers. We have something to do...." And he was even angry when I did not permit the officers from leaving, pointing out that the benefit from such a combined conducting of the exercises would be indisputable for the young commanders.

The quality of the process of physical training is achieved by the ability of the exercise leader to show a differentiated approach to the representatives of the various military specialties. This is why, along with the commanders, we search out and endeavor to establish what are the most characteristic complexes of exercises for each of them. However, our possibilities in this area are very limited, as it is hard to find the time for specific, thorough research. And thus we invent, as they say, as we go along, searching out what has long been found and successfully used by someone else. All of this occurs because in the units they do not always have complete procedural studies for organizing the special area of physical training.

Everyone is well aware of the great benefit received by the motorized rifle troops from exercises in the military triathlon and the paramilitary cross-country race. Certainly other units have acquired a good deal of experience for these important paramilitary types of sports. But, unfortunately, without obtaining skilled recommendations, for a long time we had to grope our way along. And a year ago our unit was visited by the coach of the team of the Armed Forces for the military triathlon, Lt Col N. Lodyayev, and things took a turn for the better immediately.

Sports are a dependable ally of the soldier in military training. A great deal, and primarily combat skills, depend upon how effectively sports are used in military training.

ADVANCEMENT IN HIGH-ALTITUDE MEDICINE REPORTED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 May 77 p 4

[Article by Maj P. Chernenko of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District: "And Again to the Mountains"]

[Text] The mountains gave him no rest. Whatever he did, whether going to service or resting, all his thoughts were there where the blue peaks of the mountains rose up. No, he did not long for unexplored paths, it was not the eternal snows and not the desire to look down on the white clouds. He needed altitude in order to prove the correctness of his suppositions. And it would be 4,000 meters above sea level. Only there, where the shortage of oxygen was sharply felt, could he test out his idea. And he was armed with the facts. This precisely was what he lacked. And in order to get them, he had to reach the heights.

Capt Med Serv Leonid Afanas'yevich Terent'yev had climbed the mountains previously. As the physician of the composite team of the USSR Armed Forces for alpinism, he along with the athletes had conquered the peaks of the Pamirs. He provided them with help and watched them. And precisely at that time he had this idea and it began to constantly demand his attention.... He loved the mountains to which so many songs and verses have been dedicated. But he, a medic, understood what danger the mountains were. One wrong step and one uncertain movement and the irretrievable can happen.

In one of the groups which along with the army athletes were climbing the mountains, a mountaineer fell off the rock. While he was being searched for, he lost a great deal of blood. Below, under ordinary conditions, it is simple to find a donor and transfuse the blood, and a human life is not in jeopardy. But at a high altitude, this cannot be done. Here it is difficult to transfuse blood. The organism rapidly grows weaker, as with the loss of blood the oxygen supply is reduced. Only the rapid descent to a lower altitude can save the person.

And this time they did this, but what if there was no such opportunity, that is, during combat in the mountains, for example. What then?

The conclusion came of itself. It was essential to learn to provide effective medical aid which would guarantee the life of the wounded, and do this immediately on the spot. This was as clear as could be. But how could this be done? Where to start? They started with experiments on animals. It would be impossible to count how many there were! A majority were carried out directly in the mountains. And the more failures Terent'yev had, the more insistent his desire to overcome them.

There is the old eastern saying that "the mountains bow to the persistent." The military medic hiked hundreds of kilometers of mountain trails. With various expeditions and with special laboratories.

Medicine knows many tenacious persons who have dedicated their lives and who have spent decades to find one, dependable method for treating one or another disease. They have worked for the designated goal regardless of all difficulties. And they attained it, and in the world new theories were born, new methods of treatment and new medicines.

Terent'yev, the senior resident of the surgical department at the garrison military hospital belongs precisely among this tribe of tenacious persons. For around 5 years he worked on his problem. He spent his leave in the mountains. He conducted hundreds of operations on animals. And when the idea began to gain practical substantiation, upon the insistent advice of his leader, Prof K. Akhmedov, he decided to begin a dissertation. Akhmedov helped Terent'yev in organizing the expeditions in the mountains, in conducting the experiments, and in designing his own pressure chamber. And once, when after many failures, Terent'yev was about to give up, Karim Yusupovich [Akhmedov] was the first to come to his help. How many evenings they spent together! And the time arrived when both of them--teacher and student--reached the peak.

Rheopolyglucin, a blood substitute, finally produced excellent results. Even by the end of its transfusion, using the special method which Terent'yev had proposed, the rate of the blood flow had been restored and the pendulum-like movements of the blood had disappeared. Almost all the animals survived. Terent'yev demonstrated in practice that in adapted animals the process of recuperation occurs more rapidly and they more easily tolerate various wounds.

The dissertation of Capt Med Serv Terent'yev was based upon concrete facts. Hundreds of various operations and experiments conducted within the hospital and in the mountains substantiated its conclusions. It was shown that under the conditions of reduced barometric pressure, with significant blood loss in a patient, the administering of rheopolyglucin is required. And the treatment can be started at the site of the accident or during transporting, and this in many instances plays the decisive role in fighting for the life of the patient. Many specialists highly praised Terent'yev's work. In particular, Col Med Serv M. Orlov wrote: "This work is of great practical significance, particularly for our district, since it deals with the questions of medical support for the troops in the mountains. Our military surgeons are already employing Terent'yev's recommendations in their practical activities."

The dissertation was merely a step on a long path. Terent'yev is possessed by new ideas. As of yet they have been affirmed neither by experiments nor by research. Hence intense working days and sleepless nights lie ahead. And hence, again back to the mountains. Because the surgeon as before is concerned with the problem of providing medical aid to wounded under the conditions of low barometric pressure. Here there are still many blank spots and many unsolved questions. The main aim of the surgeon is to find more advanced methods for combating blood losses under alpine conditions.

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ACTIVITIES OF SHIP SALVAGE, RESCUE SERVICE DESCRIBED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 May 77 p 4

[Article by N. Sautin, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent: "After the SOS Signal"]

[Text] The reader asks: Repeatedly I have read of the rescuing of vessels which had suffered a misfortune at sea, and of raising sunken ships from the ocean floor. And almost everywhere mention was made of the Sovsudpod'yem [Soviet Ship Raising] Association. Could you tell in more detail of this organization?

Maj A. Belous

The dispatcher center located in a building of the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet is linked by invisible threads with each vessel plying the expanses of the world ocean under the Soviet flag. Whatever happens there, far from the homeland, the first to know of the incident is the operational dutyman of the Sovsudpod'yem Association. The teletype reports on a dry cargo vessel which has run aground, an ore carrier which has begun to leak, or a passenger liner which has suffered an accident.... And then the man on duty turns to the computer storage. In a minute, the computer provides the location of all the Soviet ships located within a radius of 200-300 miles from the ship in need. Then it is merely a question of radioing the order to alter course to the one nearest by....

Here are just a few of the recent rescue operations organized from the quiet room, the dispatcher center, located thousands of miles from those who gave the SOS.

The Red Sea. A fire on board the Egyptian passenger diesel vessel the "Patria." The tanker "Lenino" and the diesel vessel "50 Let Sovetskoy Ukrainy" rescued 244 persons.

Soviet sailors rescued the crew of the Greek vessel "Anna" which had run aground in the Sea of Marmara.

The Lebanese vessel "Eurabia Sky" having broken down in the Baltic Sea was towed to Tallin. Participating in the operation were the rescue tugs "Germes" and "Vilnes," the icebreaker "Ivan Kruzenshtern," and a navy tug.

Continuing the Traditions of EPRON [Expedition of Special-Purpose Under-water Work]

"The rescuing of ships is just part of the work entrusted to Sovsudpod'yem," said the chairman of the association, P. Gruzinskiy. "Our eight expeditionary detachments scattered over the major basins of the nation are also concerned with more prosaic concerns. They build maritime structures, they repair vessels, they clear out the channels of rivers, and, of course, raise sunken vessels."

A little history. In the autumn of 1923, a group of enthusiasts approached the chairman of OGPU [United State Political Administration], F. E. Dzerzhinskiy, with an unusual proposal of locating the remains of the English vessel "Black Prince" in the area of Balaklava and which supposedly had sunk with a cargo of gold during the Crimean War. Thus arose EPRON.

The legend was deceiving as gold was not found on the "Black Prince." But EPRON continued to live. From 1924 up to the start of the Great Patriotic War, the members of EPRON freed from underwater captivity around 450 fighting vessels and transports, and rescued 188 vessels from emergencies.

On the very first day of the war, EPRON became part of the Navy, and was to be the core of its sea rescue service. In the heroic chronicle of the EPRON workers are the laying of a gasoline line, electric power cables and communications cables across Lake Ladoga to besieged Leningrad, participation in the defense of Odessa, Sevastopol' and Kerch', and supporting the landing on Malaya Zemlya.

After the war, the EPRON workers cleared the ports and channels of sunken vessels, they raised sunken military equipment and rebuilt the destroyed bridges and hydraulic engineering works. The watch begun 50 years ago by EPRON is now being stood honorably by Sovsudpod'yem. It is equipped with rescue vessels and icebreakers, tugs and floating cranes, sea and harbor diving boats, ship-raising pontoons and launches. The crews of these vessels are dependable as a majority of the sailors have undergone the school of courage and expertise during service in the Navy.

From the Floor of the Sea

Over the last 5 years, the specialists from the expeditionary detachments have captured hundreds of vessels from the sea floor. But the most unique operation is considered to be the salvaging of one of the diesel vessels which had sustained an enormous puncture and sank.

In its holds were thousands of tons of cargo including brick, steel, asbestos and cement. The vessel lay at a great depth. The place of sinking was

exposed to winds of all directions. The current and poor visibility in the water impeded the diving work.

The specialists examined nine methods by which the diesel vessel could be raised. Only one was feasible, and it had not been employed in Soviet practice. The divers (60 men were working every 24 hours) removed several thousand tons of cargo from the bottom, and then with a metal 24-ton patch filled the hole. More than 10 pontoons with a lifting capacity of 400 tons each were lowered and attached to the diesel vessel.

But the main hope was placed on 350 tons of polystyrene granules. Having frothed the synthetic substance, it was delivered inside the diesel vessel. The day came when the vessel surrounded by tugs, floating cranes, and diving boats, appeared above the sea waves.

The lifting took more than 2 years. But of this time only 300 were working days. On the remaining days the stormy weather would not permit working. During this time the divers spent more than 30,000 hours under water.

Towed Halfway Around the World

The association has one other duty, that of towing. At present the icebreaker "Admiral Makarov," accompanied by the salvage vessels "Gelios" and "Vladimir Rusanov" is traveling from the Yugoslav port of Trogir to Vladivostok. The distance is not short, more than 9,000 miles.

The icebreaker is pulling a floating drydock with a lifting capacity of 30,000 tons. It is a structure 225 meters long and is as high as a multi-story apartment house. There was a difficult passage through the Suez Canal and docking at the ports of Port Said, Aden, Colombo and Singapore.... It will take more than 1 month, until the convoy, having surmounted the storms and currents, travels halfway around the world.

During all this time, the dispatcher service of Sovsudpod'yem will monitor the unusual trip, and in the event of necessity will quickly send out help.

On the map of the operational dutyman there is also one other complicated route: Leningrad---Gibraltar---Plymouth---Canary Islands---Cuba. Along this route was towed a new vessel for friends from the Island of Freedom.

...The teletype went into operation. No, this was not an alert merely reports coming in from the seas and oceans from the captains of the Sovsudpod'yem vessels. The unrelieved watch of the rescue sailors was continuing.

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NEED FOR EFFECTIVE MONITORING OF TASK EXECUTION STRESSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 May 77 p 1

[Editorial: "The Check on Execution"]

[Text] "To check people and to check the actual fulfillment of the job...." Such a demand was posed by V. I. Lenin in speaking of organizational work and the style of party leadership. He gave exceptionally great significance to checking the actual fulfillment of the job, seeing in this "the heart of the matter." And in its diverse practical activities, the party has always been guided by this Leninist instruction.

Life shows that the actual carrying out of the decisions taken by the party organizations of the units, the ships and the subunits occurs better where the control and check of fulfillment are well organized. The intense and very difficult time of summer combat training which has started up in the troops has been preceded by careful preparations in which the party organizations of the army and navy have taken an active part. The communists have thoroughly discussed a broad range of questions which must be carried out in the summer training period. The decisions passed at the party meetings and at the sessions of the party committees and party bureaus express the collective will and concentrated experience of the masses making it possible in the best manner and with the highest effectiveness to carry out on the training fields, the airfields and in the sea and ocean cruises the work of mobilizing the men to successfully fulfill the plans of combat and political training as well as the socialist pledges assumed in honor of the jubilee of Great October.

However, the decisions, no matter how well thought out they may be, in and of themselves do not settle the question. There must be constant organizational and ideological indoctrinational work by the party organizations as well as a demanding check on the fulfillment of the planned. Otherwise, the approved decisions may only remain good intentions. "Control and checking the fulfillment of approved decisions," said the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, L. I. Brezhnev, at the 25th Party Congress, "are a most important part of organizational work. This is a matter for each party, soviet and economic leader, each party body, each primary organization.

The party organization of the leading motorized rifle regiment in the Kiev Military District, where Capt V. Gerus is the party bureau secretary, can serve as an example of consistency and tenacity in implementing the approved decisions. Here, in following up the decision of the party meeting which examined the question of the leading role of the communists in the struggle for effectiveness and high quality of the summer combat training, the members of the party bureau and the activists began lively concrete work. They were the initiators and organizers of the exchange of experience acquired by the leading officers and sergeants in training and indoctrinating subordinates. Great help was given to the subunit commanders in preparing the training facilities. The party activists explained to the men the missions of summer training and the requirements of the guiding documents on military and political training in close relation to the decisions of the 25th Party Congress and the events of domestic and international life.

The results of the first exercises in the summer period have shown how beneficial were the efforts of the party activists and their organizational and indoctrinational work in carrying out the approved decision. The regiment values each minute of training time. The exercises are conducted in an organized manner, on a high procedural level. The officer communists in fact serve as an example in the struggle for high quality of the training process.

Each army and navy party organization possesses a rich arsenal of means for controlling and checking on execution. Among them is the regular informing of the communists on how the previously approved decisions are being carried out. Here it is important that such information be not reduced to a formal act or to a mere statement of the facts. High demands must be placed on those who are to blame for the fact that the fulfillment of the decision is in jeopardy. The information which is not merely "taken on advice" but rather involves specific measures, disciplines via communists, it develops their sense of responsibility, it raises the authority of the decision itself, and tells positively in practical deeds.

However, this important aspect is not always considered. In the party organization of the subunit where Capt Ye. Kukharensky is the secretary, they have repeatedly discussed the tasks of the communists to improve the quality of combat training and to strengthen military discipline. Unfortunately, the approved decisions, as a rule, remained on paper. The secretary lacked firmness and principledness in carrying out what was started to its end. The same questions were discussed at the party meetings, new resolutions appeared, but there was no true struggle for their fulfillment. All this could not help but tell on the situation in the collective. The subunit, which previously was a leading one, began losing its positions.

A well organized check on execution makes it possible to analyze what has been done profoundly and thoroughly, to generalize the advanced experience, to achieve a truly scientific approach to organizing party work, and to check how effective it is. The effectiveness of control and the check of execution will be increased if the party committee or bureau will involve a broad range of activists in this.

The successful carrying out of a party decision depends largely upon its character or content. If it has been formulated in a maximum clear manner, if it states who specifically should do what and at what time, then it is easier to control the fulfillment of such a decision. Here it is essential to bear in mind that control is not an end in itself. It is possible to carry out the planned in a formal manner and nevertheless not bring about a real improvement in the situation. Only when control is aimed at eliminating shortcomings and providing help in settling key questions does it become an effective means for raising the militancy of the party organizations and indoctrinating the communists and all the personnel in a spirit of irreconcilability for shortcomings, a critical approach to assessing the results of one's activities and intolerance of conceit and complacency.

Effective control and a systematic, well organized check of execution are a most important feature in the Leninist style of work. The political bodies of the units and formations and the political directorates of the districts, troop groups and fleets must provide skilled help to the party activists on the spot in mastering the art of organizing control and checks on the execution of taken decisions. This will help to further strengthen the party's influence on all aspects of the life and activities of the units and ships, and to raise the role of the party organizations in carrying out the tasks of military and political training and strengthening of military discipline, as well as mobilizing the men to properly celebrate the 60th anniversary of Great October.

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DRAFT OF NEW CONSTITUTION IN RELATION TO MILITARY SERVICE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 77 p 3

[Article by Vladimir Zhukov: "The Right to Be a Soldier"]

[Text] There are people in the army who are serving 1.5 years rather than the usual 2 years. These are young people with a higher education who did not for whatever the reason receive the requisite military training. I once asked one such soldier, a chemical engineer and father of two children who was at a training center near Leningrad, whether such service bothered him. "Because of my education?" he queried. "I don't see that as an error, many of us in the platoon have a secondary education. The family? My wife understands the necessity. She writes weekly. She works and the kids are taken care of, they go to kindergarten. The irksome side of the service . . . yes, it exists. But, I will be stronger and will have a firmer character for the remainder of my life. And then, you know, the service greatly tempers your civil consciousness."

I recalled this conversation when I read the draft of the new Constitution, which states:

"In the USSR, the Armed Forces have been formed and universal military conscription has been instituted in order to defend the gains of socialism, the peaceful labor of the Soviet people, and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state." This is a new chapter, and a similar one does not exist in the present Constitution. Of course, the same tasks were also extant previously but now they are carefully formulated as a part of the country's Basic Law. Universal military conscription in the draft of this document is in accord with the tasks of the Soviet state, with the entire aggregate of rights, freedoms, and responsibilities of Soviet people.

At first glance, you might ask why the word rights? Military service is a citizen's obligation. However, people look upon this in a variety of ways. "Service tempers civil consciousness," says one. Having completed his service and faithfully fulfilled his legal obligation, he went back to his chemical combine. And, another requests admission as a cadet to a military school, thus entering the Armed Forces voluntarily. A third, preparing to be called

up, spends his free time at a DOSAAF radio club, again an approach that can scarcely be regarded as obligatory. What about career soldiers? How do you explain their lifelong devotion to the military banner?

But, all the same, there is no contradiction here when you think about it. Each one of us has the right to labor but there also is the obligation to labor conscientiously. There is an obligation to defend the country but also the right to give oneself completely to this complex comradely matter.

Each to whom the Motherland entrusts a weapon is an heir to the feats of the workers, soldiers, and sailors of the revolution and of those who served at the front during the Great Patriotic War. Thus the draft of the new Constitution states that military service is not a simple obligation, it is an honorable one.

I vividly recall the Red Army men of the late 1930's, at the time the present Constitution was adopted. I remember the summer camps where the unit in which my father served was based. I recall the shores of the lake with the rows of tents, the flashes from the rounds fired at the nearby ranges. Movies were shown evenings on screens made of sheets stretched between pine trees. The spectators sat on the grass and spoke out at the tops of their voices on what they thought about the movies, blowing clouds of smoke from the makhorka they puffed on to keep the mosquitoes away. What did they see in those days? "Lenin in October," "We Are From Kronshtadt," and Chapayeva," of course. How many times had I seen those films, but I hurried to get nearer the screen every time they were shown. And how great it was to press up against that, in my mind, enormous warrior, to experience the aroma of that jacket soaked in sweat from participation in exercises. Some of the Red Army men wore puttees. I knew that there were circles in the unit which trained the poorly educated. But, why did these people exude such belief in themselves, such strength?

Myself too young to fight in the Great Patriotic War, I spent the entire time in the rear area and especially strongly sensed this belief and strength during the country's most difficult days. Nothing can shake my conviction that these people, the soldiers of my country, are invincible. Is there any obligation to cover the embrasure of a pillbox with your own body? But Matrosov and dozens of other heroes did just that. Is there a regulation that says you must ram when the ammunition aboard your aircraft runs out? But Talikhin and many other pilots did just that. The heroism of millions can be understood by simply adding to the words "obligation" and "right" another connective word which expresses the concept of both: "duty." Eternal duty to your country which has no other concerns than your good fortune and the good fortune of those who enter this world to take your place.

The draft of the Constitution states:

"The undying exploit of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces, who won a historic victory in the Great Patriotic War was a striking manifestation of socialism's strength. That victory strengthened the international position

of the USSR and opened up new favorable possibilities for the growth of the forces of socialism, national liberation, democracy and peace throughout the world." From the great victory over fascism we move on then to consideration of those years when our Armed Forces fundamentally changed and, along with that, the concept of military duty was filled with another, new content.

We often speak of the scientific-technical revolution [NTR], of how it changed the very concept of labor and transformed our life. But we rarely remember that it was the military who were the first to confront the NTR, with its achievements and complexities. They were the first not because they are special, but because the interests of the country's defense required it. And it also was a military duty to sail in an atomic submarine beneath the ice or master to perfection a supersonic fighter aircraft.

I recall my first encounter with people new to the army --- the missileers. At that time, the late 1950's, many were "retrained" artillerymen and aviators. But, specialists with diplomas had already entered the units, such as Senior Lieutenant Nikolay Rudenko, an engineer with a surface-to-air missile battalion. He and I talked at length, sitting in a vacant classroom or in his quarters. Everything around us seemed to be the usual, the habitual like in any military installation. But there was something else. What was it that attracted me, at the time a military journalist, to Nikolay? Perhaps the newness of his make-up as an officer. As usual, there were people under his authority but at the same time he operated the most complex electrical equipment, he was tasked with multiplying the basically unchangeable physical capabilities of the soldiers by the power of scientific-technical achievements. Now these are everyday officer functions but in those days And, it is understandable why the words "a missile is a collective weapon" did not come from the young specialist's mouth. He remembered that a mistake on the part of one, a soldier operator or the guidance officer, places the execution of the combat mission in jeopardy.

And it was no accident back then in the late 1950's that the Armed Forces so eagerly and with such desire set about on socialist competition which assists soldiers in appreciating responsibility not only for their own actions but also for the deeds, knowledge, and skill of their comrades. Competition still reliably leads troops to the heights of combat mastery. Today's slogan is "A Worthy Reception for the 60th Anniversary of Great October."

And the lines in the draft Constitution describe what the word "worthy" means:

"The duty of the Armed Forces of the USSR to the people is to reliably defend the socialist Fatherland, and to be in constant readiness, thus guaranteeing an instant rebuff to any aggressor."

These requirements from the country's Basic Law in no way contradict the peaceloving character of our people, of our state whose first legal pronouncement was the Decree On Peace. We simply well know that in spite of successes in vitalizing the political climate on the globe, the imperialists are as

usual inflating military budgets, continuing the arms race, and creating ever more lethal types of weapons. Under these conditions, one cannot but think about the security of the Soviet Union and of all the fraternal countries of socialism.

As comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted: "At this time, we have no greater desire than to redirect funds that through necessity are now being taken from the national economy to raise the living standard of the workers, to creative purposes. We are prepared tomorrow if you like to take measures towards disarmament, either strong, radical measures or at the outset only partial measures, on a really fair, mutual basis. The matter does not rest with us!"

In my estimation, the spirit of the draft of the new Constitution is deeply embodied in these words. Anyone who wishes success and prosperity for humanity cannot help but see its true humanistic meaning.

Peaceful skies reign over our Motherland. We have rightfully acquired them and will do everything in order to keep it that way.

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YOUTH, CIVIL DEFENSE TRAINING IN TULA AREA

Moscow SOVETY DEPUTATOV TRUDYASHCHIKHSYA in Russian No 6, Jun 77 signed to press 20 May 77 pp 59-61

[Article by V. Mikhalev, Chairman of the Permanent Commission on Culture and Sport, Privokzal'nyy Rayon Soviet, Tula: "Prepare Defenders of the Motherland"]

[Text] Fulfilling legislative requirements, local soviets must actively participate in the organization of civil defense [CD] and in the military-patriotic indoctrination of the population, especially of the youth. The manner in which the Privokzal'nyy Rayon Soviet in Tula does such work is described below.

December of last year was a notable time for us, the people of Tula. The city was awarded the honorary title Hero-City for the steadfastness and courage exhibited by its defenders during the Great Patriotic War. This is a lofty evaluation of comradely deeds. Yes, during the difficult years of struggle against the fascist occupiers, the people of Tula provided an example of combat and labor heroism on a mass scale and turned out to be fully prepared to defend their native city.

The decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet impelled us deputies to take a look with special responsibility at the glorious traditions today, at how military-patriotic work is conducted, at how the organs of power manage CD -- as was stipulated by an RSFSR law on city and rayon Soviets in the city.

Let me relate what is being done in this regard by our Privokzal'nyy Rayon Soviet in the city and what our plans are.

The main thing stressed by the rayon Soviet, its ispolkom, permanent commissions, in particular the Commission on Culture and Sport to which I was elected chairman, is that the glorious combat traditions live in the peoples' hearts. Our special concern is youth, tomorrow's Soviet Army troops. It is

very important that we work with them in educational institutions and on the job. And we are doing so.

There are many young lads of pre-draft age at the Twice Hero of the Soviet Union B. F. Safonov Professional-Vocational School. Therefore, defense training is always in the spotlight here. Through their very active participation a combat glory museum was opened at the school. The museum also contains materials about the legendary pilot who graduated from the school and whose name the school now bears. The students make a ski hike twice a year to the hero's home village of Sinyavino and place wreaths before his bust. They correspond with his mother. The museum preserves ground from the hero cities of Volgograd, Leningrad, Kiev, and Odessa, brought back by the students after their visits to the scenes of cruel battles. A defense-sports camp operates at the school where the lads study tactics, topography, and regulations. They familiarize themselves with military procedures and pull guard duty. Films on Great Patriotic War themes and from the "I Serve the Soviet Union!" series are shown regularly here.

Sports work which facilitates the tempering of the future soldiers suffices at the school. They work in ski, bicycle, basketball, volleyball, and track sections. Last year, more than 500 passed the "Ready for Labor and Defense" [GTO] norms and more than 90 volunteer instructors and referees were trained. And, 420 youths received sports ratings.

The locomotive depot serves as an example of establishing defense work in the rayon's industrial enterprises. Today's DOSAAF committee comes to the fore here as it organizes farewells for those going into service, correspondence with soldiers, and welcomes for those returning from the service. The committee also organizes lessons on defense themes, operates the small arms range, and monitors all types of circles. Defense-sports work is also actively conducted at the precision machine-building plant. Passing of GTO norms is carefully organized here. The plant workers can go to their sports base three times a week. Plant director M. G. Sidorov, one of the first GTO badge wearers, supports the sports movement.

Last year this plant's collective requested that all oblast' sports organizations meet the 60th anniversary of Great October not only with high production indicators but also with successes in development of the physical culture movement.

Also pleasing is the fact that the military-patriotic indoctrination of the population at their place of residence is being vitalized. Museums and combat glory rooms are being created within housing management. Trips are made to battlefields and meetings with the participants in the glorious defense are held. Meetings with Aleksander Vladimirovich Kalinovskiy, the former party obkom secretary and one of the organizers of the defense of Tula, were interesting.

Our permanent commission strives to have the workers in clubs, theaters, libraries, and parks participate actively in defense work. Military-patriotic

briefing teams work in the central park and the Rossiya movie theater. A university of the future soldier has been opened at the V. I. Lenin Palace of Culture. And, the trade union Palace of Culture aided by students and teachers from the polytechnical institute organized theme clubs of international friendship, of interesting meetings, "Audacious." [sic]

CD and military-patriotic indoctrination are always in the field of view of the rayon Soviet, its ispolkom, and its permanent commissions. Last year the Soviet examined questions in this area at its session. Feverish preparation went on beforehand. Our commission and those on youth and on national education checked on how defense work stacked up at enterprises, in educational institutions, in organizations, and institutions. Deputies were interested in how youth living in dormitories and school children look upon military-patriotic indoctrination, what sports sections are doing, what is the situation at the stadiums and playing fields in the rayon.

Ispolkom chairman V. G. Dovbysh made a report to the session and I made a co-report. My speech was discussed beforehand at a joint session of the commissions participating in the preparation of the question. The speeches pointed out that the level of mass-defense, military-patriotic, and sports work among the population has increased in the rayon, facilities were better preparation of youth for service in the Soviet Army had improved.

For a number of years our Privokzal'nyy Rayon has been in first place based on results of the competition between the rayons and cities in Tul'skaya Oblast' for best established mass-scale physical culture and health work. Based on technical types of sport, the prize-winning spots have often been won by combined teams from the rayon DOSAAF organization. This was discussed at the session, as were shortcomings. Thus, it was mentioned that there are few circles on model building, study of radios, motors, and parachutes in several educational institutions and military-technical types of sports are not well developed. The students are not provided normal training conditions for swimming which degrades passing GTO norms. The "Burevestnik" and "Lokomotiv" voluntary societies' stadiums have still not been renovated. Sports fields are lacking in residential microrayons.

The Soviet approved the developmental plans for mass-scale defense and military-patriotic work up to 1980 and measures for facilities improvements. It also tasked the rayon DOSAAF committee and physical culture and sports committee to eliminate the shortcomings listed by the deputies. Our commission took the decision made under our control.

Serious deficiencies remain in the organization of sports work even though in the rayon there are more than 100 sports collectives which take in tens of thousands of skiers, bicyclists, skaters, and motorcyclists and the detachment of GTO badge-wearers is continually growing. And, we are striving to correct the situation.

The commission noted in its meetings that the rayon committee on physical culture and sport timidly took upon itself the role of sports organizer.

Several departmental stadiums are in a neglected state. The location of "Lokomotiv" stadium far from rail communications impacts unfavorably on its well-being and the sports complex at the polytechnical institute is something to cry about.

The commission recommended that the leadership of the Tula Rail Section and the polytechnical institute create normal conditions for the workers and students to engage in physical culture and sports. We hope that order will be introduced into the situation.

We deputies also studied the activities of the rayon DOSAAF organization. This defense association is made up of about 230 primary organizations containing tens of thousands of members. The society annually trains 1,000 technical specialists, conducts hundreds of competitions for future cadets and soldiers, and organizes trips to revolutionary, military, and labor landmarks, as well as meetings with Great Patriotic War veterans. Briefers from the society give many presentations on military themes.

At the same time we urged the leaders of the rayon DOSAAF committee to place greater attention on the quality of the measures taken and achieve wider acceptance on the part of the rayon population, the youth especially.

The commission's active position on fulfillment of the Soviet's decisions promotes improvement in the defense work in the rayon. And this is very important. We the people of the older generation remember how well-established defense work during the prewar years aided us in the defense of the city against the fascist occupiers.

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CSO: 1801

ADMISSION INFORMATION FOR THE SUVOROV, NAKHIMOV MILITARY SCHOOL

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 12 Jun 77 p 3

[Article by Maj Gen A. Terent'yev, Military Commissar of the Turkmen SSR:
"From A Schoolboy's Knapsack to a Commander's Pack"]

[Text] As usual, in early summer the military commissariats receive many letters requesting an explanation about admission to Suvorov Military and Nakhimov Naval Schools. The letters' authors are interested in where the schools are located, when one can be admitted to them, what preparation is required, how long do you study there, what training disciplines are taught there, do children have vacations, where do graduates of the school serve, and how can they continue their education.

The interest of the children and their parents in these educational institutions is fully understandable, as the children dream about the noble profession of defender of the Motherland. First, it should be noted that the Suvorov Military and Nakhimov Naval Schools are special military educational institutions tasked with solving the problems of the communist indoctrination and training of Suvorovites and Nakhimovites, insuring their comprehensive development, and preparing them for entry into the USSR Armed Forces military educational institutions and subsequent military service as officers.

These military schools have a glorious history and are named for the great Russian Commander A. V. Suvorov and great Russian naval commander P. S. Nakhimov. They were created for the training and indoctrination of the sons of Armed Forces personnel, Great Patriotic War partisans, Soviet and party workers, and workers and kolkhoz workers who perished in the struggle against the German Fascist occupiers.

Initially, training was envisioned beginning with the fourth and fifth grades and running 6-7 years. The procedure has now changed in these schools. They are now admitting boys more capable of military service who are 15-16 years of age as of 1 September of the admission year and who have successfully completed eight grades of secondary school and are physically fit for training in military schools.

Suvorov Military Schools are located in Kazan', Kalinin, Kiev, Leningrad, Moscow, Minsk, Sverdlovsk, and Ussuriysk. Military commissariats in the Turkmen SSR select candidates only for the Sverdlovsk Suvorov Military School.

Parents or guardians wishing to send boys to the schools send an application to that effect between 1-25 June. It is mandatory that the application point out that the boy after completion of the Suvorov or Nakhimov school will continue his training in a military or naval educational institution to become an officer.

Military personnel serving within the country, officers, generals, and admirals in the reserve or retired, and workers, kolkhoz workers, and employees send their applications to the oblast' military commissar via the rayon or city military commissariat of the applicant's place of residence. Parents attach the following documents to the application: the boy's personal application to enter the school and become an officer, addressed to the chief of the school; original of the birth certificate; a character reference signed by class leader and school director; Komsomol character reference signed by the secretary of the school's Komsomol committee; two 3 x 4 cm photographs; and references from the parents' place of work.

All candidates selected for Suvorov military schools at the direction of the rayon or city military commissariats undergo preliminary medical testing by garrison or hospital military medical commissions. Selection commissions are set up at oblast' military commissariats to select the most worthy candidates. The candidates are transported to the Sverdlovsk Suvorov Military School after 20 June in an organized manner and are accompanied by a military commissariat representative. Parents are informed of the departure date ahead of time.

Upon arrival at the school, all students undergo final medical examination and take competitive entrance examinations in the Russian language (written), mathematics (written and oral), and physics (oral) at the secondary school 8th grade level. Candidates who finished 8th grade with a rating of excellent in all subjects except singing and drawing take one examination (written or oral) assigned by the chief of the school. Those who pass this exam with a grade of 5 by-pass other examinations. The remainder take the examinations on an equal basis with other candidates.

A 2-year period of training has been established for the Suvorov and Nakhimov schools. During the winter holidays and during a summer holiday leave, Suvorovites and Nakhimovites are permitted to go home to their parents or guardians.

In the Suvorov and Nakhimov schools they study the varied subjects included in the full secondary education program and become familiar with choreography, ethics, and aesthetics. Stress is placed on physical training and, of course, the students become familiar with the basics of a number of military specialties. Graduates receive a certificate of secondary education and are sent for further training to military educational institutions.

You can get more detailed information from the military commissariat at your place of residence.

Annually, persons from our republic go to the Suvorov Military School. The majority successfully passes the examinations and study there, then fill the ranks of the Armed Forces officer corps.

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CIVIL DEFENSE DISPLAY SUGGESTIONS

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 7, Jul 77 signed to press 10 Jun 77
pp 2-3 of centerfold, 25

[Article by Col A. Zaytsev: "Civil Defense Display (Variant)"]

[Text] Civil defense [CD] displays are set up at enterprises, institutions, organizations, kolkhozes (sovkhozes), and educational institutions and undoubtedly facilitate training the population in defense against modern means of destruction. Their goal is to deepen the specific knowledge of workers, employees, and kolkhoz workers relative to local conditions and special features of production. Therefore, the displays are located where people work.

CD display compilers need to remember that this is not a classroom and therefore must meet somewhat different requirements. What are these requirements?

Many chiefs of installation CD staffs, shop, and section leaders strive to have the displays reflect not so much the general concepts of defense against weapons of mass destruction but specific questions which would aid production collectives and the population in understanding how to react to CD signals, where to take shelter, and what to do during dispersal and evacuation.

For example, the shop displays in Gomsel'mash Plant (V. Korniyenko chief of staff) visually present the organizational structure of the shop's nonmilitarized formations, the sequence of operations for workers and employees and their families during dispersal and evacuation based on the CD signals, taking into consideration the special features of production activities and the disposition of shops and protective structures.

I want to emphasize that regardless of where the CD display is set up, it must assist the worker to understand his conduct under varied conditions. Special attention must be devoted to specific actions in a particular sector, in the shop, or in the section. For example, what do you do at the "Air Alert" signal with the machine tools, production lines, the conveyor, do you stop them or not, what do you do with the heating furnace, converter, or

open-hearth furnace, what actions do you take in the boiler room or at a compressor station, what do you disconnect, where and to what degree do you reduce pressure, who remains at the work station, and what does he do there? Actions are delineated down to this approximate level for other CD signals as well.

At those installations where CD socialist competition is organized, we recommend that competition conditions be posted in the display and competition progress elucidated.

It is fully evident that CD displays cannot be identical even at the same enterprise. However, they must meet identical requirements: be set up in strict conformity with extant views on CD theory and practice; the exposition and explanations must have a precise ideological-political cast; and the materials demonstrated be accessible and understandable. CD display content must convince people that there are realistic possibilities of defending against modern means of destruction.

We must also not forget about the rules of conduct during natural disasters possible in a given locale, about the workers' tasks in a particular shop and those of the population as the effects of such disasters are eliminated.

It is worth emphasizing that the exposition should be regularly updated, supplemented, and refined. Nothing must be allowed to become obsolete or fall into decay. Only then will the display attract peoples' attention, interest them, and answer the questions that arise.

These are general recommendations. What then is the content of the various display sections? What requirements do they meet? How best can the material be presented?

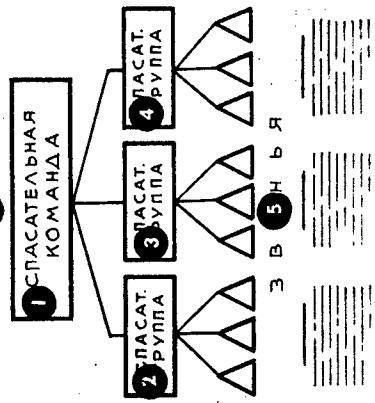
Experience shows that a CD display should have six sections. The words of L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CC CPSU, should be placed over the display: "Everything that the people create must be reliably defended."

Section one popularizes CD leaders and otlichniks. This is not simply a rundown of names but rather photographs of the individuals, hopefully large, artistically done, and visible from a distance.

Section two presents the conditions for CD socialist competition; shows results of exercises, contests, and passing of norms; presents cup, pennants, certificates, memorial gifts, etc. It is not a bad idea to find a place here for such a statement: "It should be remembered that there is not nor can there be a weapon against which there is no defense. And even though modern means of destruction are referred to as mass weapons, given knowledge and skillful employment of protective measures, they will destroy not the masses but only those who reject study, assimilation, and employment of these measures." These words will impel many to do some thinking and possibly stir some others to change their superficial approach to the study of questions of protection.



Организация формирования, созданного на базе цеха



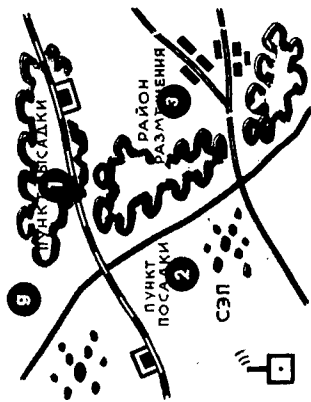
Действия по сигналам ГО

Воздушная тревога									
Закрыть защитные сооружения									
Отбой "ВТ"									
Угроза радиоактивного заражения									
Радиоактивное заражение									
Химическое нападение									
Бактериологическое заражение									

Действия при стихийных бедствиях

Порядок рассредоточения

1. Как вы узнаете о рассредоточении
2. Место и время прибытия на СЭП
3. Что брать с собой
4. Что сделать дома до выезда за город
5. Вид транспорта и порядок следования



Задачи спасательной команды



Blank space for notes or additional information related to the tasks of the rescue team.

Civil Defense Display (Variant)

Civil Defense Display (Variant)

KEY:

- a. CD Leaders and Otlichniks
 - A. Zimin, G. Sizov, N. Kharchenko, G. Gudov, V. Khanina
 - S. Anikin, P. Zubov, Ye. Nikitina, N. Burov
- b. Slogan
 - 1. Socialist Competition Conditions
 - 2. Exercise Results
- c. Actions Based on CD Signals
 - Air Alert
 - Close Protective Structures
 - All Clear
 - Threat of Radioactive Contamination
 - Radioactive Contamination
 - Chemical Attack
 - Bacteriological Contamination
 - Actions During Natural Disasters
- d. Organization of a Shop-Level Formation
 - 1. Rescue Team
 - 2, 3, 4 Rescue Group
 - 5. Links
- e. CD Normatives [above]
Exercise Schedule [below]
- f. Dispersal Sequence
 - 1. How You Find Out About the Dispersal
 - 2. Place and Arrival Time at the SEP [Evacuation Collection Point
 - 3. What to Bring
 - 4. What to Do At Home Prior to Departure From the City
 - 5. Type of Transportation and Manner of Movement
- g. Dispersal Diagram
 - 1. Debarkation Point
 - 2. Embarkation Point and SEP
 - 3. Dispersal Area
- h. Rescue Team Missions

The third section covers CD signals and the sequence of operations based on them. This is best done in the form of tables as shown. Place special attention on the final entry. Here is where detail is required to explain the actions of the workers and employees taking into consideration the specifics not only of the entire enterprise but of the given shop as well. In the same section it is advisable to cover the rules of conduct and actions during the most probable natural disasters and production accidents.

The fourth section contains a diagram of the organization of one (or several) formations set up at the shop level. Let's say it is a rescue team. The diagram must clearly depict who the commanders of the team, groups, and links are. Rosters for each link are presented and next to names is listed what equipment is assigned to a given individual.

The fifth section reflects the missions that the formation must be ready to carry out. The display compiler will have the best success if he combines a short detailed text with bright pictures or example photographs which show how to carry out the mission. The thing to remember is that drawings, pictures, and diagrams from local sources are always better than some abstract materials.

And finally section six, the dispersal (evacuation) of the workers, and employees, and their families. Here everyone will find answers to many questions: how will they find out about the beginning of the dispersal, where and at what time to arrive (at the location of the evacuation collection point), what documents, products, things, and protective gear to bring, how to conduct oneself en route, where are the embarkation and debarkation points, what transport to use or in which pedestrian column to move, and where to be quartered in the dispersal area. It is advisable to depict the basic portion of this section in a diagram with the requisite explanatory text and drawings. It is even possible to display a photographic panorama of the rural populated point where the workers' and employees' families will be quartered with an accurate depiction of the homes and the names of the hosts.

The specifics of agriculture are taken into account when setting up CD displays in kolkhozes and sovkhoses, stressing actions to protect livestock, vegetation, and agricultural products and reception of the evacuees.

CD displays in construction organizations show in more detail the various types of protective structures and the special features of their construction. At expositions in communications, transportation, municipal services, trade, public dining, and educational institutions, the characteristic features of their work and the specifics of how they organize peoples' protection should be reflected.

It is well if the display has a stained glass panel for display of supplementary material such as lesson schedules, results in norm testing, more detailed information on methods of conducting rescue work, shop work modes in the event of radiation contamination, materials from exercises, competitions, lessons, etc.

CD displays compiled in this manner undoubtedly will not only assist workers, employees, kolkhoz workers, and young students in getting an overall idea but also help them understand the character of the actions at their own installation in a varied situation. And firm and stable knowledge will bolster peoples' faith in the reliability of the measures taken and will create conditions for the correct and disciplined conduct of each individual during the time of danger.

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RATING NORMS FOR 1977-1980 FOR PISTOL, RIFLE FIRING

Moscow VOYENNNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 7, Jul 77 signed to press 10 Jun 77 p 4 of centerfold

[Unattributed]

RATING NORMS FOR 1977-1980 Marksmanship -- Rifle Firing

Exercise Index	Number of Points						Youth		
	Range (In meters)	USSR Master of Sport International Class	USSR Master of Sport	Candidate USSR Master of Sport	Ratings				
					I	II		III	
Firing a Small-bore Rifle [MV]									
Males									
MV-1	Prone -- 10 rounds	25	--	--	--	--	98	95	91
MV-2	Prone -- 10 rounds	50	--	--	--	--	96	92	88
MV-4	From three positions -- 30 rds (3X10)	50	--	--	--	275	260	240	--
MV-5	From three positions -- 60 rds (3X20)	50	--	575	565	545	--	--	--
MV-6	From three positions -- 120 rds (3X40)	50	1165	1145	1125	1100	--	--	--
MV-7	From three positions -- 30 rds (3X10)	25	--	--	--	--	275	260	240
MV-8	Prone -- 30 rds	50	--	--	--	292	288	276	264
MV-9	Prone -- 60 rds	50	599	595	591	582	--	--	--
MV-10	"Running boar" target (slow run) -- 20 rds	50	--	--	--	175	155	135	105
MV-11	"Running boar" target (slow and fast run) -- 40 rds (20 + 20)	50	--	--	--	358	--	--	--
MV-11A	"Running boar" target (slow and fast run in mixed sequence) -- 40 rds (20 + 20)	50	--	375	365	355	--	--	--
MV-12	"Running boar" target (slow and fast run) -- 60 rds (30 + 30)	50	579	567	557	547	--	--	--

Arbitrary Large-bore Rifle [PV]

PV-4	From three positions -- 30 rds (3X10)	100	--	--	275	260	240	--
PV-5	From three positions -- 60 rds (3X20)	300	--	573	542	--	--	--
PV-6	From three positions -- 120 rds (3X40)	300	--	1142	1100	--	--	--

Standard Large-bore Rifle [AV]

AV-1	Prone -- 10 rds	100	--	--	--	--	87	--
AV-2	Prone -- 20 rds	300	--	--	--	170	160	--
AV-3	From three positions -- 30 rds (3X10)	100	--	--	270	258	236	--
AV-4	From three positions -- 30 rds (3X10)	300	--	--	265	255	245	--
AV-5	From three positions -- 60 rds (3X20)	300	--	557	525	--	--	--

Air Rifle [VP]

VP-1	Kneeling -- 20 rds	10	--	--	--	185	175	165
VP-2	Standing -- 20 rds	10	--	--	--	165	155	145
VP-3	From two positions (kneeling and standing) -- 40 rds (2X20)	10	--	--	--	345	325	305
VP-4	Standing -- 40 rds	10	--	383	363	--	--	--

Small-bore Pistol [MP]

MP-1	Black bullseye -- 10 rds	25	--	--	--	92	88	84
MP-2	Figure -- 30 rds	25	--	--	288	276	--	--
MP-3	Black bullseye -- 30 rds	50	--	--	263	253	--	--
MP-4	Black bullseye -- 30 rds	25	--	--	285	275	265	255
MP-5	Black bullseye and figure target -- 60 rds (30 + 30)	25	--	--	570	--	--	--
MP-6	Black bullseye -- 60 rds	50	--	587	578	--	--	--
MP-7	Five figure targets -- 30 rds	25	--	555	545	--	--	--
MP-8	Five figure targets -- 60 rds (2X30)	25	--	597	580	276	--	--
MP-9	Black bullseye -- 30 rds (10 + 10 + 10)	25	--	590	570	--	--	--
MP-10	Black bullseye -- 60 rds (20 + 20 + 20)	25	--	575	273	263	253	--

Pistol or Center-fire Revolver [RP]

RP-1	Black bullseye -- 10 rds	25	--	--	--	--	84	--
RP-2	Figure -- 30 rds	25	--	--	287	275	--	--
RP-4	Black bullseye -- 30 rds	25	--	--	281	273	263	--
RP-5	Black bullseye and figure -- 60 rds (30 + 30)	25	--	587	570	--	--	--

Air Pistol [PP]

PP-1	Black bullseye -- 20 rds	10	--	--	--	175	165	150
PP-2	Black bullseye -- 40 rds	10	--	383	361	--	--	--

Automatic and Sniper Rifle /Special Conditions/ [italics]

Standard Small-bore Rifle [MV]

Women

MV-1	Prone -- 10 rds	25	--	--	--	98	95	91
MV-2	Prone -- 10 rds	50	--	--	--	95	90	86
MV-4	From three positions -- 30 rds (3X10)	50	--	--	265	250	230	--
MV-5	From three positions -- 60 rds (3X20)	50	--	565	535	--	--	--
MV-7	From three positions -- 30 rds (3X10)	25	--	--	--	265	250	230
MV-8	Prone -- 30 rds	50	--	--	291	287	275	263
MV-9	Prone -- 60 rds	50	599	593	580	--	--	--

Air Rifle [VP]

VP-1	Kneeling -- 20 rds	10	--	--	--	180	170	160
VP-2	Standing -- 20 rds	10	--	--	--	160	150	140
VP-3	From two positions (kneeling and standing) -- 40 rds (2X20)	10	--	--	--	340	320	300
VP-4	Standing -- 40 rds	10	--	376	355	--	--	--

Standard Small-bore Pistol [MP]

MP-1	Black bullseye -- 10 rds	25	--	--	--	87	83	79
MP-2	Figure -- 30 rds	25	--	--	283	271	--	--
MP-4	Black bullseye -- 30 rds	25	--	--	280	270	260	250
MP-5	Black bullseye and figure -- 60 rds (30 + 30)	25	--	580	560	--	--	--

Air Pistol [PP]

PP-1	Black bullseye -- 20 rds	10	--	--	--	165	155	140
PP-2	Black bullseye -- 40 rds	10	--	378	356	--	--	--

Note: 1. Exercises with the air rifle are fired without using the sling.

2. An aiming rest can be used when testing for the GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] norms.

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METHODS OF CAMOUFLAGE, DECEPTION DESCRIBED

Moscow VOYENNIYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 7, Jul 77 signed to press 10 Jun 77
p 41 and rear cover

[Article by Col Yu. Malisov: "Camouflage and Camouflage Equipment"]

[Translator's Note: The English translation for the Russian word "maskirovka" can be "camouflage" or "deception" or "concealment" or a combination of these terms, i. e., "camouflage and deception." In translations in this JPRS series the word will be translated in any of the variants given above according to the particular context in which it is used.]

[Text] The word "camouflage" prior to World War I could not be found in a dictionary. And this is no accident. It evolved with the development and improvement in tactics, military equipment, and methods of reconnaissance especially.

For example, the invention of firearms possessing a significant destruction speed and range led to introduction of protective clothing in the armed forces. Military equipment and weapons began to be painted a protective color soon thereafter.

Camouflage is not used randomly but rather is an individual branch of military art, one of the main missions in the engineer support of troop military operations. It includes a complex of measures which actively impede enemy reconnaissance from obtaining required information on the true disposition not only of troop units [chasti] and subunits [podrazdeleniya] but of key points as well.

The following vividly points up the significance of camouflage. During the Great Patriotic War, the Stavka V GK [General Headquarters of the Supreme High Command] issued a directive requiring commanders at all levels to make monthly reports on troop camouflage protection.

The brochure "Maskirovka boytsa" [A Soldier's Camouflage] published by the Military Publishing House of the People's Commissariat of Defense in 1943 provides interesting recommendations which are still of value today: "Camouflage is a necessity for every soldier . . . he must be able to instantaneously

find a suitable place on the terrain and conceal himself in it . . . during halts immediately dig in and camouflage yourself independently."

"Procedures for and methods of deceiving the enemy must be varied and unexpected . . . Time spent on building false objects is not wasted. They will to a significant degree bring enemy bomb strikes and fire down upon them, at the same time preserving personnel and equipment."

But more than 30 years have already passed since the war ended and an appropriate question is whether the development and improvement in reconnaissance hardware and appearance of new equipment makes camouflage measures wasted effort? Of course not. And to this day camouflage has not lost its significance regardless of the level, from the soldier to the unit [soyedineniye].

. . . A group commanded by Sergeant V. Stepanov at an exercise was tasked to conduct night reconnaissance of the route of advance and location of a motorized infantry company. Towards morning the sergeant reported the mission accomplished. The company successfully made its march, reached the assigned area, fell into an ambush there, suffered significant "losses," and rapidly withdrew.

As it later turned out, reconnaissance of the "enemy," operating more skillfully and furtively, was able using the flashes of cigarettes and sound of footsteps to not only accompany the group unnoticed but also encircle the company's prepared location and organize a "reception."

The example is very indicative. Youths training to serve in the armed forces are obliged to know identifying features in order to be able to then use them for their purposes.

Thus, the protective coloring of uniforms can be clearly seen on a bright background but blends in with living vegetation. The gray overcoat blends well with the color of buildings, stones, and rocks.

A person walking along a road can be detected from 900 meters away when observing from the air, but is visible from 2 kms when observing him from the ground.

A person is visible at night from the burning tip of his cigarette at a range of 1 km, but his match, lighter, or flashlight can be seen from up to 5 kms away.

Effective camouflage is also possible without special issue equipment. Personnel and equipment, for instance, must be placed deep in the woods, in a bush (but not behind it), in shadow, against a spotted background.

Even in open terrain a skilled soldier will be able to use a tiny depression, pit, rise, hillock, clump, stones, the variety of a colored background, and so on. The main thing is for the camouflage to be varied and proper suited. Here, as a rule, the aptitude and creativity of the soldier, crew, or team play an important role.

Open pits, trenches, and communication trenches usually give themselves away by their form, the freshly-dug earth, and the shadows of the ditches. Therefore, the excavated dirt must be smoothly melded into the unevenness of the relief and covered with handy materials such as grass, straw, and the like and covered with issue covers similar in color to the surrounding terrain.

Individual sections of trenches and communications trenches, combat equipment revetments, and shelters should be camouflaged in different ways so that the specific system is not visible. Prior to digging the structures, the upper layer of soil or turf should be removed and used to camouflage breastworks and embankments.

One should not locate near local objects which attract attention, approach installations openly, or build dead-end roads or paths. Imitate the continuation of such roads or paths with paint or spreading dirt of the applicable color. Never leave equipment in view (uncamouflaged). It should be remembered that the slightest movement is visible in trenches, pits, or on the crests of hills and mountains.

Smoking or displaying light at night can only be done in structures that have no openings. Freeze and don't move if caught by a searchlight. Replace dead vegetation or faded issue shelters in a timely manner.

The primary item of individual and issue camouflage is the camouflage suit. It consists of pants and jacket sewn together and has a hood. The cotton fabric has a two-way and one-way paint for various terrain backgrounds such as sand, greenery, or dry grass. A soldier wearing the camouflage suit is invisible at 20 meters and cannot be seen even at 5 meters if he has carefully attached handy materials (grass, branches) to the suit. A white cotton camouflage suit is used in winter snow.

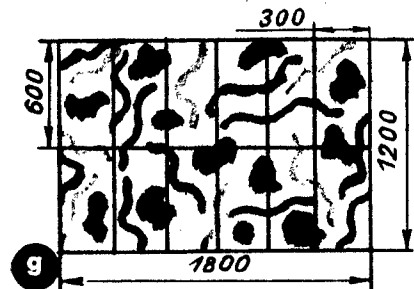
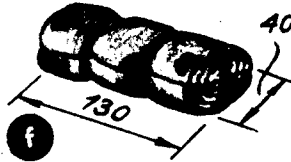
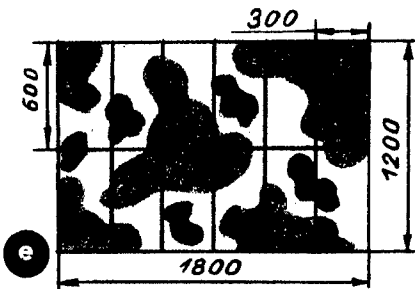
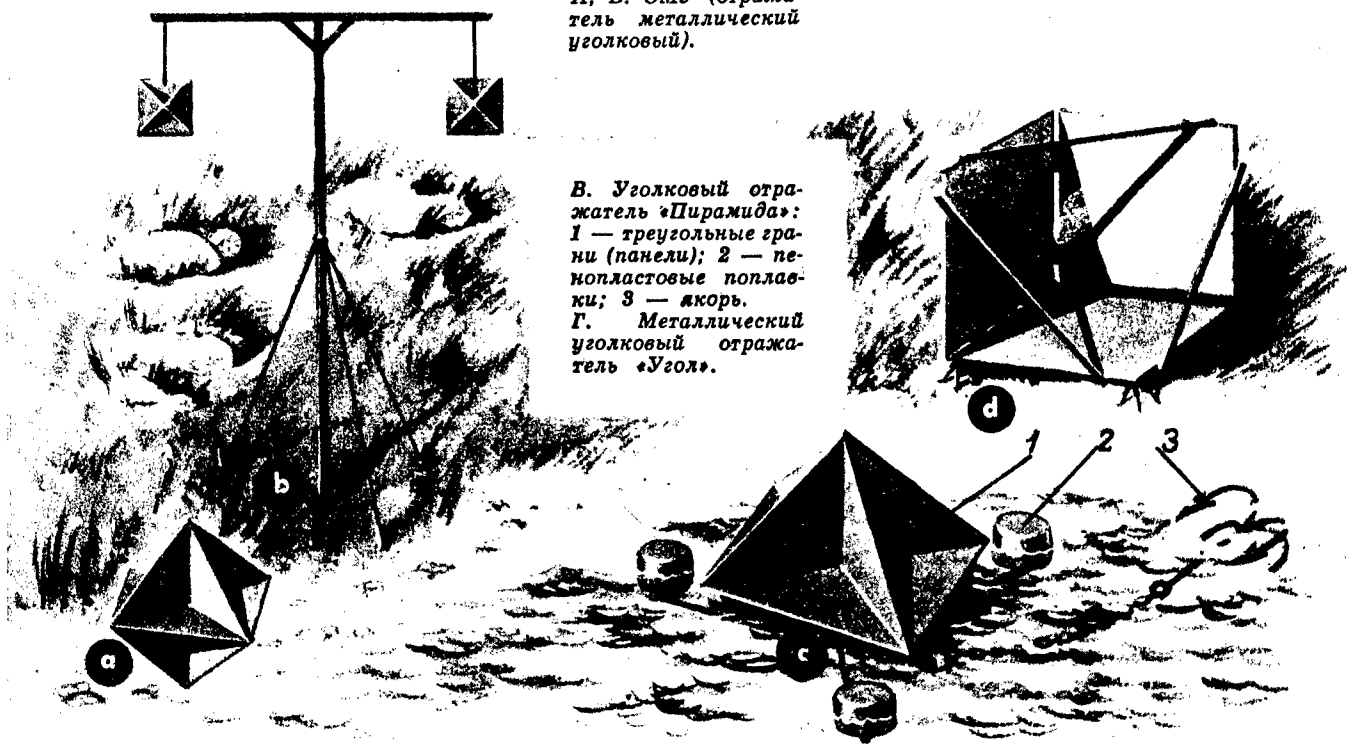
Camouflage equipment is not limited to the suit. It is appropriate here to remind the reader that visual observation is now accomplished both with the unaided eye and with optical devices.

First let's examine optical artificial camouflage nets. The camouflage kits used by Soviet Armed Forces units and subunits have a varied shade and surface -- MKT-L, MKT-T, MKS-2 (the breakdowns of these designations are M-camouflage, K-kit, T-issue, L-summer, second T-transparent, S-synthetic, 2-second modification). The summer kits have a varied protective shading which corresponds to a particular terrain. Green is for a background of meadow and forest, yellow (brown) for desert (sand), etc. In the winter, the MKT-S is employed (M-camouflage, K-kit, T-issue, S-for snow).

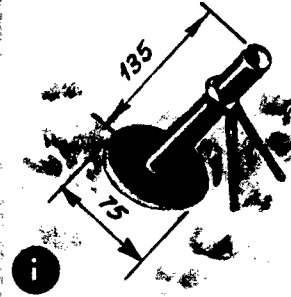
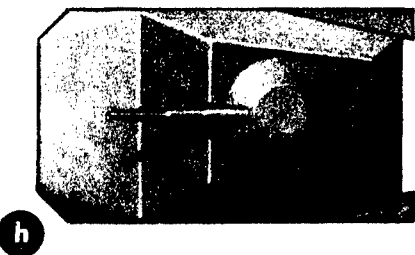
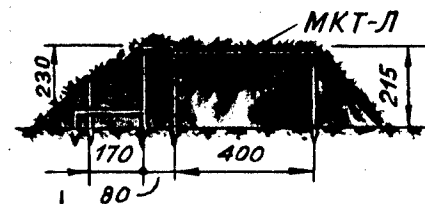
All kits are made of cotton materials and all are the same 12 x 18 meters. They consist of 12 standard interchangeable elements (each 3 x 6 meters of camouflage cover) joined (sewn) using cords from the kit. Thus, covers with a varied shape and sizes are formed and employed to camouflage combat equipment.

А, Б. ОМУ (отража-
тель металлический
уголковый).

В. Уголковый отра-
жатель «Пирамида»:
1 — треугольные гра-
ни (панели); 2 — пе-
нопластовые поплава-
ки; 3 — якорь.
Г. Металлический
уголковый отража-
тель «Угол».



Д. Табельный маски-
ровочный комплект
МКТ-Л в разверну-
том виде.
Е. Комплект МКТ-Л
в свернутом виде.
Ж. Табельный маски-
ровочный комплект
МКТ-Т в развернутом
виде.



И. Макет БМП.

К. Макет миномета.

Л. Макет замаскиро-
ванного автомобиля.

[Key on following page]

Camouflage covers made of synthetic materials are now finding more and more use.

A variety of camouflage nets is formed from the issue camouflage covers, including overhead protection, awnings, verticals, horizontals, distorting, and finally, camouflage net mock-ups. They all create the requisite camouflage effect and, skillfully used in conjunction with living vegetation and other camouflage equipment, will serve as a good screen not only against optical reconnaissance but also infrared seekers [teplovizor], instruments with active infrared radiation, radar, etc.

Corner reflectors (usually four or eight corners) which form triangles, squares, or sectors are used as a countermeasure against radar reconnaissance. Troop units usually use "Ugol" [Corner], "Piramida" [Pyramid], and other industrially-produced OMU [metal corner reflectors].

Reflectors can also be built in a military shop from sheet metal or special metallized fabric painted a protective color. They will not lose their reflective qualities if the panels are set up strictly perpendicular and have no dents.

It remains to say in conclusion that the success of camouflage and deception measures lies in the work of every soldier, the work done with a knowledge of the matter and adherence to the basic principles of camouflage: continuity, variety, vitality, and persuasiveness. It is not all that difficult to meet these demands if you exhibit initiative, steadfastness, and the will to achieve the assigned goal.

KEY:

- a, b -- OMU (metal corner reflector)
- c -- "Piramida" corner reflector
 - 1. triangular edges (panels)
 - 2. foam plastic floats
 - 3. anchor
- d -- "Ugol" metal corner reflector
- e -- MKT-L issue camouflage kit in deployed form
- f -- MKT-L kit rolled up
- g -- MKT-T issue camouflage kit in deployed form
- h -- BMP [infantry armored vehicle] mock-up
- i -- Mortar mock-up
- j -- Mock-up of a camouflaged truck

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WARRANT OFFICER POLITICAL INDOCTRINATION STRESSES VIGILANCE

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 6, Jun 77 signed to press
23 May 77 pp 30-32

[Article by Maj Gen D. Volkogonov, professor and Doctor of Philosophy, in the column "An Aid for Warrant Officer Political Training": "Revolutionary Vigilance: Education of Personnel in Class Irreconcilability Toward Imperialism and Bourgeois Ideology and Morality. The Political Vigilance of Soviet Soldiers"]

[Text] In spite of the slight improvement in international relations which has taken place thanks to the activities of the CPSU and other fraternal parties, the world situation continues to be complex and contradictory. This is explained by the unceasing attacks of reactionary forces on the process of detente, on the position of socialism which has now become the decisive force in social development. The arms race, provocative political campaigns, ideological diversions and increasing military preparations--all this again reveals the immutable, aggressive nature of imperialism. In light of this situation, Lenin's legacy on vigilance and class irreconcilability toward socialism's enemies acquires special significance.

In studying the present topic, it is advisable to focus attention on the following basic issues: 1) V. I. Lenin and the CPSU on class irreconcilability toward imperialism and bourgeois ideology, 2) the 25th congress on the features of the ideological struggle in conditions of a relaxation of tension, 3) educate personnel in irreconcilability toward bourgeois ideology and morality and increase political vigilance in every way possible.

1. The affirmation of communist ideals in our life and the realization of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress--which are most vividly manifested in the creation of communism's

technical and material resource base, in the formation of communist social relations and in the education of the new man-- presuppose an irreconcilable struggle against everything inimical to our great goal. The struggle with bourgeois ideology has become especially intense of late; with the help of a widespread network of propaganda centers, it is striving to do everything possible to slow our forward movement. "The aggressive imperialist forces," the CPSU Central Committee decree "On the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution" points out, "...are organizing ideological diversions and slanderous anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaigns against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and they are attempting to interfere in the internal affairs of socialist and other countries."¹

At every stage of its development, the Communist Party has waged an irreconcilable struggle with theories and views inimical to Marxism, seeing in this the necessary condition for strengthening the scientific ideology of the working class in the masses. Lenin's conclusions and theses are the basis for the principles, forms and methods of the struggle with bourgeois and revisionist ideologies. V. I. Lenin stated the idea about the irreconcilability of socialist and bourgeois ideologies at the very beginning of the century: "the issue is simply this: bourgeois or socialist ideology. There is no middle ground here..."²

The irreconcilability of the two ideologies is caused by a number of objective circumstances. First and foremost are the diametrically opposed class interests and goals of the bourgeoisie and the working class which are expressed in a definite ideological form. The socialist ideology, Marxism-Leninism, and the bourgeois ideology are opposed in substance and in political orientation. In fostering irreconcilability toward imperialism in the workers, V. I. Lenin taught us to conduct the struggle with its ideology by adhering to a number of principles. They enable one to successfully defend the interests of the working masses, to educate them in the spirit of proletarian solidarity and vigilance and to clearly define one's political positions. What are these principles?

First. The basic principle of the struggle with bourgeois ideology is the principle of a class approach. It signifies the ability to defend the interests of workers and peasants and the ability to see in every situation the antagonisms between the exploiters and the exploited and the struggle of diametrically opposed, antagonistic forces. The struggle with every manifestation of bourgeois ideology means the defense of the workers interests. V. I. Lenin taught that, to elucidate

the essence of any social phenomenon, including those in the sphere of the ideological struggle, "it is necessary to consider class interrelationships on the given point."³

Second. According to V. I. Lenin, the struggle with bourgeois ideology also presupposes the simultaneous unmasking of its ally--the ideology of revisionism. It is well known that the revisionists, taking refuge in Marxist "clothing," are striving, as was emphasized in the CPSU Program, to exterminate the revolutionary spirit of Marxism-Leninism and to undermine the faith of the working class and the working peoples in socialism. Today revisionism, as a petit bourgeois ideological and political movement inimical to communist ideology, has noticeably increased its activity. There can be no compromises between this ideology and Marxism-Leninism.

Third. V. I. Lenin taught that the struggle with an inimical ideology must be an offensive and continuous struggle. "Each weakening of socialist ideology, each dismissal of it, means by the same token a strengthening of bourgeois ideology,"⁴ wrote V. I. Lenin. Complacency in the sphere of ideology is impermissible. The slightest weakening of attention to a particular sector of the ideological front leads to the immediate activation of bourgeois influences and to an increase in bourgeois propaganda.

These and also other Leninist principles of ideological opposition are the ageless combat weapons of the workers in their struggle with bourgeois ideology, weapons which all Soviet soldiers must also use well.

As an uncompromising engagement of two diametrically opposed world views, communist and bourgeois, the ideological struggle reflects the operation of the basic contradiction of the era: the contradiction between the socialist system and the capitalist world. Their deep class polarity continues to be completely obvious in spite of the predictions of bourgeois oracles on the convergence (gradual merging, approach) of the two systems. While successfully and consistently accomplishing its socio-economic plans, the one system, socialism, is achieving ever new successes in the most diverse areas: economics, science and culture. The social consequences of the scientific-technical revolution are being more and more successfully combined with the possibilities of socialism; this opens broad horizons for the comprehensive development of socialist society. The close international unity of the fraternal countries permits wide use of these rich possibilities which socialism brings to the cause of forming a new socialist identity and of unfolding its creative potential to the maximum.

Tightly caught in the grip of a common crisis, the other system--capitalism--as usual, bears a multitude of social ills for the workers: exploitation, unemployment, spiritual oppression and a virtual lack of civil rights. The supremacy of monopolies and the military-industrial complex imposes the heavy burden of the arms race on the people and creates a danger of new international military conflicts. The processes taking place in each of the systems leave their imprint on the nature of the ideological struggle. It reflects the social improvements in the disposition of class forces which is taking place, the consequences of the scientific-technical revolution, the intensification of imperialism's internal contradictions and the further consolidation of the world positions of the socialist commonwealth. The new international climate with its slight tendency toward relaxation of international tensions especially leaves its imprint on the processes of the ideological struggle.

2. After examining a wide range of problems on communist construction and after projecting a new outlook for our forward movement, the 25th CPSU Congress also devoted a great deal of attention to the issues of the ideological fight against the capitalist world. The congress emphasized that the well-known process of detente in interstate relations by no means weakens, but on the contrary, deepens and expands the front of the ideological struggle and gives it a new, extra impetus. The increase in different forms of interstate exchange and the development of economic, trade, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation between countries with different social systems lead to a noticeable increase in direct human contact, to a direct clash between different styles of life, ideals and world views. "Detente," L. I. Brezhnev emphasized at the congress, "does not in any way revoke and cannot revoke or change the laws of class struggle."⁵ As one of the forms of class antagonism, the ideological struggle also becomes extremely acute.

The ringleaders of the imperialist world are striving to use the conditions of relaxed tension for increasing ideological penetration of the socialist social consciousness. This is accomplished either under the guise of the so-called struggle for "human rights" or under the smoke screen of the myth of the supposedly growing "Soviet military threat," and, at other times, under the pretext of concern for the "improvement" or "liberalization" of socialism and for intensifying the spiritual "merger" of the two systems. Thus, Joseph Korbel, a professor at Donver [sic] University, persistently "argues" in his book "Detente in Europe: Fact or Fiction?" that "true detente is possible only under the condition of peaceful coexistence in

the realm of ideology." Disguising their true purposes, such advisers would like to shatter the moral and political unity of the Soviet people, to undermine their faith in the practical plans advanced by the 25th Party Congress and to introduce doubt about the true values of communist ideals into the consciousness of the people. How can one not recall here V. I. Lenin's warning that such patrons would like "to kill Marxism 'with kindness,' to smother it with an embrace..."⁶

All attempts to interfere in our internal affairs are essentially outright diversions and provocations. And this happens at a time when the patrons of human rights "do not notice" the millions of unemployed in their own countries; they scream about the "Red threat" and they themselves raise military budgets to record levels; they talk about democracy and then persecute fighters for civil rights, trample on progressive people and inculcate racism, nationalism and anticommunism in the consciousness of their people.

The goals of the ideological saboteurs are clear. They would like to shatter our system, to achieve what the capitalist world was unable to achieve by force of arms. Our position in relation to such "defenders" of human rights and freedom was completely and comprehensively expressed by L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th Trade Union Congress: "...we will not tolerate interference in our internal affairs, not from any source and not under any pretext."

The bourgeois cliches about "freedom" and "human rights" in the capitalist world are false through and through. During the very first contact with all these "freedoms" it is apparent that they have no more value than a painted sweet. In fact, the "human rights" advanced by the bourgeoisie turn out to be "rights" for the strong of that world and unmerciful exploitation for the workers. In his speech at the World Congress of Peace Forces, L. I. Brezhnev stated: "In many capitalist states, the rights of national minorities, foreign workers and the rights of women to wages equal to men are infringed upon. Our revolution, the victory of socialism in our country, did not just proclaim, but actually insured the rights of working men of all nationalities and the rights of millions of working masses--as capitalism has not been able to do in a single country of the world."⁷ The common man's lack of civil rights and the spiritual and economic oppression in the capitalist countries lead to the existence of a multitude of social vices: crime, drug addiction, racism and corruption. Many western scientists have been forced to acknowledge the spiritual erosion of bourgeois society which the ringleaders of the capitalist world call "free." The British scientist

J. MacMillan states in the book "The Roots of Moral Decay" that contemporary bourgeois society is irretrievably losing even the basic moral values.

The ideological struggle in conditions of slight relaxation has acquired an unprecedented scale. This is one of the social consequences of the present scientific-technical revolution which has caused a sharp quantitative and qualitative leap in the mass news media. According to data from UNESCO, radio and television sets number around a billion at the present time; this makes it possible to draw huge masses of people into the sphere of the ideological struggle. However, these media are used for diametrically opposed purposes in different social systems.

Dozens of bourgeois stations, with an overall volume of around 250 radio hours per day, transmit to the socialist countries. Other media are also actively used in their subversive work against the socialist countries. Thus, according to the testimony of American Senator W. Fulbright, "the Pentagon propaganda machine, which has 204 radio and 80 television stations, is widely used in the anticommunist war of minds." Hoping to gain from the ideas of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference, bourgeois propaganda is attempting to pass off open ideological diversions as "the free flow of information." As was pointed out at our 25th Party Congress, a significant part of bourgeois mass news media is not only not contributing to the strengthening of mutual confidence and international cooperation, but, on the contrary, is arousing mistrust and hostility toward the socialist countries. "Some people,"--emphasized L. I. Brezhnev--"are trying to emasculate and distort the very essence of the Final Act adopted in Helsinki and to use this document as a cover for interfering in the internal affairs of the socialist countries, for anti-Soviet demagoguery in the "Cold War" style."⁸

Both the orientation and content and the tactics of antisocialist broadcasts have noticeably changed. External objectivity, consideration of the social, occupational, national and age characteristics of the audience and a false confidentiality--today all of this is characteristic of the bourgeois propaganda being conducted against the socialist countries. A specific type of omnivorous commentator who does everything in order to "worm his way" into a person's confidence has also developed. The words of K. Marx, which were directed at the British bourgeois Gladstone in the last century, are extremely applicable to him: "Refinement and smoothness, shallowness, unction--not without a touch of poison, a velvet paw--not without claws..."⁹

Under the conditions of a continual increase in diverse news channels along which hostile information can also penetrate the environment of socialist consciousness, it is important to emphasize in our ideological work the intensification of education in irreconcilability toward bourgeois influences. Tempering in Marxism-Leninism is the main ideological immunity which is capable of rejecting everything that is antisocialist and borrowed.

Thus, the well-known improvement in international relations does not weaken the intensity of ideological engagements, but, on the contrary, makes them more direct, sharp and all-encompassing while exerting a direct influence on people's consciousness. This feature of the class struggle of our days stands out as one of its leading tendencies.

3. The formation in soldiers of irreconcilability toward socialism's enemies and political vigilance is an extremely important task of education. In the conditions of an intensified ideological struggle and of the intensification of various provocative campaigns on the part of imperialism, this task becomes even more urgent. One must not forget that the front of the ideological struggle is very wide: it passes through the mind and heart of each person. And, therefore, the development of an immunity, a lack of receptivity, to bourgeois ideas determines to a great extent the soldier's class maturity and his ability to serve vigilantly in the military.

Open any of our newspapers or magazines, turn on the radio, look around you. Everywhere we see countless noble actions of the Soviet people and of our soldiers which were dictated by the norms of communist morality and the Soviet way of life. Help for a comrade, high moral standards in the fight against evil, modesty and sympathy, respect for kind traditions and daring in work and service--all of this defines the chief quality of Soviet man--devotion to the cause of communism.

This principle demands--in matters large and small, today and always, in our relations with individuals, with the collective and with our Motherland--that each of us be guided by a basic standard for our actions: is this helpful for communism, for its victory. But, dedication to the cause of communism by the same token assumes an irreconcilable attitude toward its enemies. In the social portrait of a Soviet soldier, an irreconcilable attitude toward socialism's enemies stands out as an important moral and political quality. The development of this quality in Soviet soldiers in conditions of a critical ideological struggle with bourgeois ideology requires consideration of a number of important points.

First of all, our irreconcilability toward socialism's enemies signifies the inadequacy of defense alone, defense of the concrete achievements of socialism in the material, political and spiritual spheres; it assumes an offensive, aggressive struggle against every hostile event, attack and fantasy.

Irreconcilability toward socialism's enemies is always supported by a lucid, clear-cut class position which is expressed in specific ideological concepts and theoretical propositions. The enemy's attempts to "wash away," to deprive some of the concepts of their class nature--for example, "freedom," "democracy" and "human rights"--are intended to deprive people of clear, class goals and perspectives. We cannot forget that the enemies who are attacking socialism very often resort to socialist terminology and frequently disguise themselves in Marxist clothing. Therefore, irreconcilability toward socialism's enemies also assumes our constant political vigilance over our theory. Lately, bourgeois ideologists are especially persistent in attacking the Marxist methodological propositions concerning the problems of contemporary war which were stated in the well-written Marxist-Leninist study on war and the army. The leading role of the CPSU in military organizational development is subjected to violent assaults and numerous attempts are made to falsify the principle of the international nature of socialism's defense.

Irreconcilability toward socialism's enemies does not mean that we can only "show" it at meetings, political lessons and seminars. It is not necessary to "display" this personal quality; it is apparent in a person's everyday, practical activities, in his ability to defend a principled, correct point of view and in his ability to correctly evaluate events and people's actions--his and his comrades'. As an important facet of a soldier's nature, intolerance of the hostile and alien is expressed in intolerance toward diverse rumors and rash opinions, in steadfast social activity and in high moral standards in large and small matters.

While explaining particular omissions in educating army youth, we sometimes point out a few objective circumstances: today's young generation did not pass through the school of the class struggle, they did not participate in the wars in defense of the Fatherland and they did not share in many of those difficulties which the older generations had to bear. All of this is true. But, at the same time, we must not lose sight of the fact that the ideological struggle is one of the most critical forms of the class struggle, the struggle with imperialism; during the course of this struggle today, each soldier can

strengthen his political maturity, "class feeling" and ideological determination.

A clear-cut understanding of this issue also helps warrant officers (praporshchiki i michmany) to purposefully and convincingly set-up their work for educating personnel in a spirit of high political vigilance and of class irreconcilability toward every appearance of bourgeois ideology. For example, there is a great deal of positive experience in the work of the secretary of the party organization, WO V. Vovkotrub. The ship he serves on has visited foreign ports many times and the sailors were always models of high moral standards and irreproachable conduct. They exhibited a high level of political vigilance, stopped attempts at provocation and appropriately rebuffed anti-Sovietists. The commander, political officer and the party organization are deepening this area of educational work and increasing its effectiveness and efficiency. Such examples are not isolated ones. The experience in educational work of WO's Yu. Osipov, V. Mal'tsev, V. Buyanov, V. Besspalov and a number of others deserves attention.

Our irreconcilability toward socialism's enemies and toward bourgeois ideology is not a blind, fanatical feeling, but a profoundly conscious understanding of the fundamental opposition of ideals, programs, goals and means for their accomplishment in the socialist and bourgeois worlds. We are irreconcilable toward imperialism and its ideology as expressions of oppression and violence; we are irreconcilable toward imperialism as a constant source of social tragedies. We are also irreconcilable toward imperialism because it does not stop the arms race, because it continues to carry out measures aimed at stifling the national liberation movement and progressive regimes in various countries and because it is a threat to socialism.

The Leninist principle of irreconcilability toward bourgeois ideology is the party's basis for debunking the myth of the possibility of peaceful coexistence of ideologies. From the examples of events in Chile, the UAR, Paraguay and other capitalist countries, it is readily apparent how they "co-exist" with communist ideology in their own states. And, if communist ideology has become a banner in the struggle for the liberation of hundreds of millions of people, then it is not at all because they are "coexisting" with it, but because of the force of its historical truth, rightness and invincible force.

Our world is complex and dynamic. In spite of the positive progress which is taking place thanks to the activity of the

CPSU and other fraternal parties, the opposition of the two systems has not become less acute, especially in the ideological sphere. This is a constantly operational front; carelessness and complacency cannot be tolerated here. And in this struggle we have an enormous advantage since we are armed with the most progressive, profoundly scientific ideology: Marxism-Leninism.

FOOTNOTES

1. "On the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution," CPSU Central Committee Decree, Moscow, Politizdat, 1977, p 20.
2. Lenin, V. I. "Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Complete Collected Works], Vol 6, p 39.
3. Lenin, V. I. "Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," Vol 25, p 279.
4. Lenin, V. I. "Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," Vol 6, p 40.
5. "Proceedings of the 25th CPSU Congress," Moscow, Politizdat, 1976, p 33.
6. Lenin, V. I. "Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," Vol 26, p 227.
7. PRAVDA, 26 October 1973.
8. "Proceedings of the 25th CPSU Congress," Moscow, Politizdat, 1976, p 19.
9. Marx, K., and Engels, F. "Sochineniya," Vol 11, p 269.

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3. "On the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution," CPSU Central Committee Decree, 31 January 1977, Moscow, Politizdat, 1977.
4. Brezhnev, L. I. "CPSU Central Committee Report and the Party's Immediate Tasks in the Fields of Domestic and

Foreign Policy," in "Proceedings of the 25th CPSU Congress," Moscow, Politizdat, 1976.

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6. Epishev, A. A. "Ideologicheskaya bor'ba po voyennym voprosam" [The Ideological Struggle and Military Issues], Moscow, Voenizdat, 1974.

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REPLIES TO READERS' QUESTIONS ON HOUSING PRIVILEGES

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 6, Jun 77 signed to press
23 May 77 p 33

[Article by K. Dayneko, Col (ret), assistant chief of the Housing Section of the USSR Ministry of Defense Billeting and Maintenance Directorate, in the column "A Conversation with Readers: Answers to Your Questions"]

[Text] WO's (praporshchiki) V. Nedel'ko and P. Yaremchuk ask about housing privileges for warrant officers being transferred to the reserve or retiring. WO's (michmany) D. Ilyushin and S. Shustikov ask about enrollment procedures for housing construction cooperatives.

K. Dayneko, Col (ret), assistant chief of the Housing Section of the USSR Ministry of Defense Billeting and Maintenance Directorate, answers our readers' questions.

In accordance with current legislation, warrant officers and extended duty servicemen with 20 or more calendar years service are entitled--upon transfer to the reserve or retirement--to immediately receive living space on a priority basis from ispolkoms of local Councils of Workers' Deputies at their chosen place of residence. Those who do not have such service time are provided living space on a universal, equal basis with other citizens.

Servicemen transferred to the reserve who join a kolkhoz or go to work as workers or employees of a sovkhoz, enterprise, institution or organization located in a rural area can receive a loan up to 1,500 roubles to build an individual house; the repayment period is 10 years after construction of the house is completed.

Disabled servicemen whose disability results from a wound, concussion or personal injury received while defending the USSR or while fulfilling other military duties are entitled to receive an interest-free loan up to 1,500 roubles to build an individual house; the repayment period is 10 years beginning the third year after construction of the house is completed.

Warrant officers and extended duty servicemen who are transferred to the reserve and conclude labor contracts to work at enterprises, construction sites or organizations in the Far North or in regions comparable to it are paid allowances and per diem and given privileges and advantages in accordance with existing legislation on privileges for people working in such regions and areas.

Those who conclude labor contracts and move to the regions of the North, the Urals, the Far East and the Kazakh SSR are paid per diem and given a loan up to 100 roubles, repayable within one and one-half years, to acquire a farm. Moving expenses are also paid for family members to the contractee's place of work, but not later than two years from the time the contract is concluded. The cost of shipping baggage--up to 240 kg per worker and 80 kg per family member--is also paid.

A quota for cooperative housing in union and autonomous republics, krays, oblasts and cities is established for servicemen who served abroad, in the Far North and areas comparable to the Far North and also at posts isolated from large populated areas. This quota is allotted among military districts, air defense districts, groups of forces and fleets.

To join a housing construction cooperative using this quota, servicemen must apply through the chain of command to the BMD (BMO) [Billeting and Maintenance Directorate (Billeting and Maintenance Office)] of the district or group of forces or to the Fleet Naval Engineering Service at their duty stations. Servicemen who have reached the age limit for remaining on active duty and those who are within three years of attaining the limit enjoy the right of immediate enrollment in the housing construction cooperative.

The headquarters of military districts, groups of forces and fleets forward servicemen's housing construction cooperative entrance applications to the appropriate ispolkoms of the local Council of Workers' Deputies. Servicemen must resolve all questions concerning enrollment in the cooperative, payment of shares and entrance fees and use of cooperative apartments with the cooperative management and the appropriate ispolkoms of local Councils of Workers' Deputies.

Furthermore, all warrant officers and extended duty servicemen who do not have housing or who require an improvement in their housing status can enter the housing construction cooperative at their permanent place of residence on a universal, equal basis with other citizens.

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COMMENTS ON MERITS OF WARRANT OFFICER SERVICE

Moscow ZNAMENOSSETS in Russian No 6, Jun 77 signed to press
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[/Letters to the editor: "A Proud Rank, a High Honor"/]

[/Text/ Responses to WO I. Baranovskiy's article "A Proud Rank, a High Honor" (ZNAME-NOSETS, 1977, No 3) continue to be received by the editors of ZNAMENOSSETS. The conversation he began on the dignity of warrant officers (praporshchiki i michmany) and their authority in combat collectives was continued in the magazine's April and May issues. In their letters, readers tell about the frontrunners of the competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of Great October, touch upon questions of ethics, express their thoughts and criticize those who do not value their military rank. The next selection of responses is published in this issue.

Hardened Naval Personnel by Engr-Capt 2nd Rank R. Petrashen',
WO P. Seredin and WO (Ret) V. Kovalev.

Our comments are about warrant officers. They have a great responsibility for training seamen and petty officers. Their contribution to the cause of team, squad and crew cohesion is important. We will be honest and open: a warrant officer's duty is not easy, especially on combat ships, but it is precisely in the difficulties of everyday naval life that military sailors can best test their character, harden themselves and reach manhood. Their rank itself truly rings out proudly.

We asked the fellow-countrymen, from Kur'i, WO's N. Dunayev
and N. Kazakov:

"You have served in the Navy for many years. Your temples are graying... You have been everywhere... Tell us, hand on heart, do you regret having become warrant officers and having served dozens of years in this rank?"

The answer was friendly and firm:

"We do not regret it at all! On the contrary, we consider ourselves fortunate. After all, we are serving the Land of the Soviets and our native Navy." Of course, at times it was not easy. And there were enough set-backs. But, the warrant officers felt that the headquarters cared about them and valued their work. They were given good apartments and everything was in order for their families.

WO's Dunayev and Kazakov are frontrunners in the pre-October competition. They are authoritative and well-known people on post. Commanders and senior officers treat them respectfully. The sailors were awarded government decorations.

And here is an opinion on warrant officer service from Mikhail Mastenkov, engineer squad chief on a Baltic Fleet ship:

"The romance of the sea attracts many young people. But, when the storm winds are blowing the salt water and when you taste the icy spray, then you understand that ours is a special romance. For real men. No, service did not strike me as being sweet. But, I never lost my honor and dignity. We have accomplished so much; we have been through so much. When you think about all this, you feel proud!"

WO Mikhail Mastenkov's younger brother, Aleksandr, finished the Kaliningrad Higher Naval Academy. And, he goes to his older brother for advice and experience. And to his father, a former sailor. Because he knows about naval service. He saw the war. And he and his combat friends worthily represented the country of Great October everywhere.

He openly tells those sailors who come to him for advice on whether to follow his example:

"It is kind of easy to get warrant officer shoulder boards. But, how to wear them with dignity--that's the hard part. If a military sailor does not truly come to love his work, his profession and, of course, the sea, then warrant officer duty will be a burden to him. You must not fool yourself. But, if you firmly decide to stay on active duty, then serve faithfully and honestly. A lot of joy will be yours..."

And we, the authors of these lines, acknowledge that we are indeed people of this enviable fate. Take our advice, too. After completing warrant officer school, don't abandon science. Learn to work with books on your own and try to acquire a technical, creative ability.

It is a matter of honor for each warrant officer to become a Navy expert, a high class specialist and a master of naval affairs, to master associated specialties, to join the ranks of innovators and to seriously engage in sports. Many warrant officers are studying animatedly and with deep interest at Marxist-Leninist evening universities, signing up at correspondence departments of institutes and taking by-pass examinations in military academy programs.

WO L. Zhurilenko, a courageous diver, has a reputation as an innovator in the Navy. In all, he has spent 7,000 hours underwater. Zhurilenko knows his business down to the smallest details and he skillfully gets young seamen accustomed to the hard, honorable profession of diver. His subordinates often say:

"We were lucky that we fell under the command of such a person."

And another example. WO G. Rubinskiy served on large subchasers. He accomplished his duties industriously, was an activist, read a lot and published articles and essays in the military press. Later he became a writer. He is the author of the books "Under the Motherland's Flag" and "The Missiles are on Target."

We consider it necessary to stress once again that correspondence courses at institutes and by-pass examinations are not ends in themselves. The necessity for constantly increasing the level of knowledge is dictated by life itself. The Navy is being outfitted with new, greatly improved equipment. Therefore, a broad mind and a high level of military specialist training are necessities for military personnel. Education, a high level of culture, an inquiring mind and active participation in technical creativity, as we saw, are the inherent qualities of military sailors.

It would be possible to cite a multitude of other examples which bring to light the excellent features of warrant officers, of our contemporaries. But it would be wrong to overlook instances of another nature, rare as they are. Unfortunately, some warrant officers do not value the honor of a military sailor and their membership in a glorious Navy. We all re-

member well how Boris Petrunin, a Naval expert and a first class oarsman, went astray. He was not ashamed to appear among his comrades a little tipsy. The warrant officer's family became confused. Petrunin was transferred to the reserve. He became seriously ill...

Sometimes we have to talk with warrant officers who think that the main thing for them in their young years is to have a good time. And this leads to a situation where some warrant officers and extended duty servicemen "forget" to get married at the proper time. And, after all, a family is an important factor in a career soldier's life.

Warrant officers are well provided for economically. While visiting our colleagues, we see: as a rule, they have good apartments; all the comforts; good quality, beautiful furniture and television sets. Pianos and accordions are not unusual. We could name a whole list of warrant officers who have their own automobiles and motorcycles.

Warrant officers have all the prerequisites for fruitful duty and for relaxation. And, only one thing is required from us: to accomplish our military duty skillfully and with dignity and honor, as our oath requires and as the Motherland orders.

I am Indebted to the Army for the Best in Me by Guards WO
A. Zakharchenko

Things turned out so that I had to leave school early. Father died in the Battle of Smolensk. Care of the family--me, my younger brother and our ailing grandmother--fell on mother's shoulders. At first, I worked as an apprentice to a movie technician and then I worked as a movie technician on my own. I began to study in a school for young workers, but I did not complete the course.

My service began in GSFG [Group of Soviet Forces, Germany]. I successfully completed the young specialists school. I became an antiaircraft artilleryman. Then I remained on active duty.

My commanders advised me to finish secondary school. This enabled me to carry out the duty responsibilities of a subunit chief.

Later I enrolled in the correspondence department of the university law school. I finished with honors. And, now I am among the competitors for the scholarly degree candidate of law. The subject of my dissertation is "The Theoretical Problems of Legal Education in the Soviet Army."

Speaking honestly, it is strange for me to hear conversations about the hopelessness of warrant officer duty. A lot, an awful lot, depends on us, alone. I subscribe wholeheartedly to one of the conclusions which was made during the discussion of WO I. Baranovskiy's letter "A Proud Rank, a High Honor": it is never too late to learn. And, I still say: I am indebted to the Army for the best in me.

An Example Deserving Imitation by Guards WO O. Brankovskiy

In his letter to the editors, WO I. Baranovskiy wrote a lot of good things about his comrades, people of crystal-clear honor and diligence. Honor and dignity are not abstract concepts for them. They steadfastly keep their word in the competition which is unfolding in honor of the 60th anniversary of Great October.

We also have such warrant officers. For example, Guards WO Vladimir Kretov. He is intelligent in the best sense of the word, a kind-hearted man. He willingly shares his rich experiences with other warrant officers. In his free time he conducts supplemental lessons and training with his crew. And it is not surprising that his subordinates became experts in combat and political training.

He had to work a great deal with Guards Pvt S. Bogdanov. The private's first successes certainly made the warrant officer happier than his own.

An Unfinished Dialogue

A visitor arrived at the editorial office. About 30-32 years old. Elegantly dressed, in stylish high shoes. He explained from the doorway:

"I called you from work. WO..." and he gave his name.

"From work, in civilian clothes?"

"No, I changed. Into civies--they're more presentable..."

"Why is that?"

"My rank is no great shakes... I'm ashamed."

"How can that be?"

At this point our guest set forth all his "reasons."

"I completed my studies at the institute's correspondence department. But, I was not given an officer's rank... The pay rate also stayed the same. It's a pity..."

We tried to explain to WO M. Osin (we will call our visitor this) that a higher education with a specialization similar to a military specialty would have been more useful and that correspondence study in a VUZ is permitted primarily so that the knowledge acquired would ensure improvement in official duties and raising combat skills. No diploma confers the right to a new position and rank. An officer's rank can be tendered to warrant officers who have vividly displayed their best duty and official qualities and, of course, who are at an age which will still enable them to serve a long period of time in officer positions.

After listening to our explanation, the warrant officer stated his new "arguments":

"My wife completed the institute and works as a division chief in one of the large administrations. She is ashamed of my military rank and doesn't want me to show up in uniform at her place of work. And, you know, it is hard for me not to share her opinion since I, as well as she, completed the VUZ and I am still a warrant officer. And besides that, she gets paid more than I do..."

Our dialogue reached an impasse. How can you convince a warrant officer that he is pluming himself in vain with his higher education and that he is not treating his rank and uniform with their due respect. What can be said to WO M. Osin?

Excerpts from Letters

I agree entirely with WO I. Baranovskiy: we, the career soldiers, must be resourcefully trained. And, it is difficult for those who live with the old baggage and do not follow the innovations in science and technology to count on respect in a combat collective.

And, naturally, the warrant officers of one of the military units of the Red Banner Northern Fleet are constantly improving their skills and becoming proficient, systematic craftsmen. And I am dressing on them.

WO V. Budarin

In a friendly way, I envy Guards WO N. Koval' who serves in our unit. The stars of success shine on him. He is first in everything. He skillfully handles motorcycles and motor ve-

hicles and he has an excellent mastery of all the unit's weapons. He has an excellent understanding of technology. Guards Warrant Officer Koval' is tireless, resourceful and brave during exercises. In a word, he is a real paratrooper. The headquarters highly values the warrant officer's work and dignity.

Guards Pvt N. Ustimenko

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COMMENTS ON NATO PRINCIPLES FOR COMBAT OPERATIONS IN MOUNTAINS

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/Article by Col Z. Moseyev: "Combat Operations in Mountains";
based on materials from the foreign press/

/Text/ From the point of view of NATO strategists, combat operations in mountains are dependent on diverse factors: the nature of the mountains, their vegetation cover, etc. The limited number of roads, the complexity of movement over them due to the steep slopes and the swift current of mountain rivers also have an effect on mountain combat operations by significantly decreasing the possibility for maneuver.

The mountain climate, the rarity of the atmosphere,--which is dependent on the altitude above sea level--has an important effect on the conduct of combat operations in mountains.

Mountain air temperature drops by five or six degrees for each kilometer of altitude. In connection with this, it is necessary to issue supplemental heating equipment to personnel.

The sun's radiation, particularly short wave radiation, increases with the increase in altitude (there are less dust and water particles in the air; this layer of the atmosphere is less absorbent). Because of this, objectives and targets are more readily seen in good weather.

In the tactical manuals adopted by the NATO armies, it is also recommended to take into account the fact that the thinness of the air slightly increases the range of bullets, mortars, shells and missiles. The masking features of woody, mountainous terrain exert a direct influence on the operation of radar sets, night vision devices, thermal direction finders and acoustic reconnaissance equipment. The echo in mountains deceives the sense of hearing and hampers target identification.

During a nuclear explosion in mountains, the range of the shock wave increases along the depressions and ravines which lie in the direction of the shock wave's dispersal. The possibility of landslides, snowslides, creation of obstructions, destruction, fires and floods also increases.

Sharp weather changes, strong storms, snow falls, thick and frequent fogs, snowslides, snow drifts and rock slides require subunit commanders to organize and conduct special measures for operational safety and personnel protection.

It is emphasized in NATO army manuals that the main weight of mountain combat will be borne by the infantry who will frequently be forced to operate without support. But, besides their organic equipment, infantry subunits sometimes receive reinforcements of ATGM's, mortars, artillery and combat helicopters. In connection with command and control difficulties, it is recommended that greater independence be granted to small subunit commanders.

The American, British, Turkish, Italian, Greek, West German and Norwegian armies devote the greatest amount of attention to training personnel for mountain operations. However, in practice, it turns out that not all the subunits of these armies have sufficient mountain training. Thus, because of shortcomings in their organizational structure, American infantry subunits turned out to be ill-suited for operations in mountainous regions, especially in woods and jungles. The Americans attempted to eliminate this shortcoming during combat operations in Vietnam.

Special mountain infantry (rifle) units and subunits are in the armed forces of the FRG, Italy (alpine soldiers), Turkey ("commandos"), France, Greece and Norway. The USA and some other NATO countries train ordinary line units of infantry, mechanized infantry, marines and paratroops to solve combat tasks in mountainous conditions. Alpine instructors are on the staff of the ground forces of almost all the NATO armies.

The problems of organizing and conducting offensive and defensive engagements are worked out in the combat training system for subunits of NATO armies.

According to the views of NATO strategists, the mountain offensive is reduced mainly to a struggle for communication routes, passes and the prevailing high points. American manuals and instructions point out that troops are frequently forced to attack in mountains with small forces along separate axes. Subunits will have wide intervals and exposed flanks

while on the offensive. Special attention is attached to commanding heights, passages, road junctions, passes and mountain river (ravine) crossings; the capture and retention of these insures freedom of maneuver and also makes it possible to control adjacent areas with a small force.

The easiest avenues of approach to the enemy's defenses are roads, paths, river valleys, gorges and passes.

For an offensive, the subunits deploy in combat formations. The initial position is chosen as close as possible to the enemy's main line of resistance. To attain surprise, it is secretly occupied at night, in fog or under cover of a smoke screen.

An American infantry company can attack on a front up to 1,500 m in mountains, a platoon--up to 400-500 m and a squad--up to 100 m. The company can have an immediate mission (immediate objective) at a depth of 1.5-2 km and a subsequent mission (final objective) at a depth of 3-4 km. The immediate mission (immediate objective) of a platoon is 500-700m and the subsequent mission (final objective) is 1.5-2 km. The squad mission is to seize an objective at a depth of 500-700 m. The combat formation and missions of an infantry platoon in a mountain offensive are shown in diagram No 1. As a rule, the company deploys its combat formation in two echelons and the platoon--in a line of squads.

The attack is carried out in three stages: a breakthrough of the enemy's defense (A), break-in of the enemy's defense and seizure of terrain along the line of sight (B) (all this is part of the mission for seizing the immediate objective), seizure of the enemy's positions on the reverse slopes of the height(s)--seizure of the final objective (C) (diagram No 1).

Before the attack, the enemy's fire positions are suppressed on all his defensive tiers. The densest suppression is recommended on the lower tier. Foreign manuals point out that it is necessary to avoid frontal attacks, to aim at enveloping and by-passing the enemy, to inflict strikes on him from the rear and to widely use diversionary operations and tactical assault landings from helicopters.

As a rule, the infantry (mechanized infantry) attacks the enemy's main line of resistance on foot. Meanwhile, the armored personnel carriers are used for fire support and move behind the infantry. In difficult terrain the attached tanks operate in infantry combat formations or behind them. In all cases, the subunit attempts to use every possibility for.

maneuver with the goal of gaining the enemy's flank and rear. After breaking through to the rear, the platoon (squad) envelops weapon emplacements and small groups from one or both flanks and destroys them with swift operations to the flank or rear.

Defense in mountains is usually not formed all-round, but along axes. It consists of company and platoon strong points located on heights and prepared to repulse attacks from any direction.

The basic principles of subunit defense are set forth in the US Army manual and consist basically of the following. Each soldier and subunit are assigned sectors of fire which are set-up for interlocking fire. Each subunit must be prepared to repel an enemy attack from any direction.

In the opinion of American military specialists, it is possible to create a firm defense in mountains with fewer forces than under ordinary conditions. This is facilitated by the mountain masses and ridges which are good natural barriers; they permit organization of a multitiered, all-round defense; they conceal force concentrations and the main line of resistance from the enemy. It is recommended that positions be taken up along the prevailing high points and that the main line of resistance be selected along suitable natural barriers, along the slopes of hills facing the enemy. This insures creation of a multitiered fire system with a broad field of view and field of fire, especially on the flanks.

Particular attention is given to securing critical avenues of tank approach and to reliable cover for near and distant approaches to mountain passages (passes), canyons, tunnels and to egress routes from them to valleys, road junctions and crossings in order to impede the enemy's deployment from column formations and to deprive him of freedom of maneuver. In the intervals between strong points and on the flanks, reconnaissance and patrols are conducted; security, ambushes and listening posts are sent forward and barriers are prepared--these prevent the enemy from making wide and close envelopments of strong points. Ground observation is supplemented with observation from helicopters.

The delivery of surprise fire strikes from well-concealed ambuscades is believed to significantly increase defensive possibilities. Ambuscades are prepared on those axes where it is possible for the enemy to move forward through concealed approach routes, on the flanks and in the depth of combat formations. Special attention is devoted to the engineer preparation of the defense. For this, natural covered positions

are adapted for placement of fire means and for protection of personnel against weapons of mass destruction. If time permits, strong fire emplacements, revetments, barriers, obstructions, log obstacles, camouflage covers, stone obstacles, floods and mountain rock obstacles are formed in valleys, on roads, paths, passes and key positions. In constructing trenches and shelters, an attempt is made to prevent the introduction of flaming-incendiary mixtures into them.

Besides nuclear land mines, the USA manuals recommend using chemical land mines to hamper the enemy's maneuver and forward movement.

The subunit's defensive front is determined by the nature of the mountain relief, the degree of terrain passability and the presence and capacity of axes (approaches) suitable for the enemy's forward movement. An infantry (mechanized infantry) company defends a strong point along a front 1.5-2 km and greater, a platoon--500-700 m and a squad--up to 120 m (diagram No 2).

The combat formation of subunits is usually characterized by a strongly pronounced disposition of forces and equipment along axes and a tiered disposition of fire emplacements. It can be in one or two echelons.

Depending on the nature of the terrain, a typical disposition of fire means is chiefly on the main line of resistance in the company and platoon fire system. The defenders strive to insure the enemy's defeat at distant approaches and also to create flanking fire, cross fire and close-in fire and to exclude or decrease "dead" spaces, especially on the flanks and in the intervals between strong points. Organic and attached fire means are deployed in tiers, including the reverse slopes.

The fire system is closely coordinated with engineer barriers, obstacles, log obstacles and mine fields. On the concealed approach routes and on the reverse slopes of heights, machine gun emplacements are set-up at roads and paths for conducting close-in fire. In view of the limited use of radar sets for ground reconnaissance, a great deal of attention is given to ground observation. Patrols operate primarily along paths, roads and river valleys.

The mountain defensive engagement is characterized by a high level of activity. It is conducted mainly to hold key positions and to a great extent is dependent on the initiative and tenacity of subunits and their commanders.

Attacks by tanks, infantry and combat helicopters are repulsed by all forces (fire means). Tanks are mainly broadsided while climbing grades or descending steep slopes. As a rule, the subunits conduct the engagement independently and sometimes also when completely surrounded.

In the opinion of American specialists, the most important condition for stability of mountain defense is the utilization of squads (platoons) with their organic and attached means for defense of narrow passes, combined with operations from ambush and counterattacks.

Diagram 1. Forward movement, combat formation and missions of an American infantry platoon on the offense in mountains (a variation).

Diagram 2. Combat formation of an American infantry company on the defense in mountains (a variation).

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